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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 March 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

UK CRITICIZES 'SELFISH' U.S. TRADE POLICY

HK140850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 7

[Report by reporter Liang Lijuan [2733 7787 1227]: "British Secretary of Trade and Industry Criticizes U.S. Protectionist Policy, Holding that Extraterritoriality in U.S. Law Would Cause Tension in U.S.-Europe Economic Relations"]

[Text] London, 2 Feb--Tebbit, British secretary of trade and industry, visited the United States for the first time since taking office. On 8 February, in his speech delivered to members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Washington Export Commission, he strongly attacked the U.S. protectionist policy in foreign trade.

Tebbit said: In the present election year, protectionist measures adopted by the United States harm not only the U.S. economy, but also the "security of the West and NATO, and other things connected with this."

He pointed out that extraterritoriality in the U.S. law was a source of the tense U.S.-Europe relations. He added that the United States "should not impose its policy on us through law." The U.S. Congress will adopt an export administration law at the end of this month, stipulating that foreign companies, which are regarded as having violated the U.S. export control regulations, or the regulations of the Paris coordination committee, are not allowed to enter the U.S. market.

On 9 February, the financial times also published an editorial, criticizing the long reach of the U.S. law, which has been "extended to trade policy under the jurisdiction of other countries."

In his speech, Tebbit particularly criticized the U.S. acts of restricting the import of special steels and textile products. He asked: "If a British child has the courage to face competition, why should you lack confidence in yourselves?" while commenting on Tebbit's speech, a British television station said that Britain and other West European countries are dissatisfied with the U.S. selfish acts of erecting trade barriers.

CSO: 4005/395

GENERAL

THATCHER PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO U.S. IN GULF

OW221045 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] London, 21 February (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pledged this afternoon that Britain would join the U.S. in keeping the Gulf open.

She was asked by Enoch Powell, an Ulster unionist member of Parliament, to give an assurance that there would be no question of British warships being engaged in the Gulf in cooperation with American forces.

The prime minister refused to give such an assurance and replied instead: "It might be in Britain's interests to join with U.S. forces to protect that part of the world and the oil supplies that are so vital to the West."

Her reply came amid growing apprehension in Parliament of the possibility that the conflict between Iran and Iraq may finally cut off oil supplies to the West through the Strait of Hormuz.

The British Defence Ministry confirmed tonight that there were contingency plans for sending more ships to the Gulf.

It confirmed that a fleet [words indistinct] U.S. Navy ships, headed by the aircraft carrier "Midway," is on its way to the Gulf, and two British warships had already been put on alert.

The destroyer "Glamorgan" is now at Cochin in south-west India and another destroyer "Brazen" is visiting Sri Lanka.

Meanwhile 300 British troops are serving with Oman's defence forces and they are helping to guard an island at the entrance to the strait.

CSO: 4000/222

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ASIAN POPULATION ISSUE

HK220815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Wei Jinsheng [7614 3160 3932]: "Urgent Problems in Asia's Population and Development"]

[Text] The first forum of Asian parliamentarians on population and development was held in New Delhi from 17 to 20 February. The main topic of this forum was how to coordinate the increase in population with economic and social development.

Asia is one of cadres of civilization. Since ancient times, more than half of the world's people have lived in Asia. Asia has made brilliant contributions to the development of the civilized world. However, since the 1950, Asia's pattern of population reproduction has changed from one characterized by high birth and death rates and low natural growth rates to one marked by high birth rates, low death rates, and high natural growth rates. This has caused a drastic increase in population and increasing disproportion between the number of people in different age groups and between rural and urban population, thus seriously affecting socioeconomic development in this region.

In the 30 years from 1950, the Asian population rose to 2.558 billion from 1.379 billion, showing an annual increase rate of 2.1 percent--a rate higher than the world increase rate in the same period. In the 30 years, the Asian population rose by 1.179 billion, which is 160 percent more than the increases in Latin America and Africa together, or accounts for 58 percent of the increase in the world population in this period. At present, the Asian population accounts for 58.4 percent of the world total.

The cause of this rapid growth in the Asian population in the postwar period is mainly the rapid decline in the death rate, especially that of infants. Since the early 1950's, following their independence, Asian countries have generally developed their economies and improved their educational and public health conditions. The death rate in this region has dropped from 2.5 percent in the early 1950's to 1.1 percent at present. At the same time, however, the birth rate, which is traditionally at a high level, fell only from 4.4 percent to 3 percent. As a result the natural population growth rate rose from 1.9 percent in the early 1950's to 2.1 percent in the early 1980's.

As it increases rapidly, the Asian population becomes younger and younger. The population below age 15 reached 37 percent in 1981, and this proportion exceeded the internationally accepted standard of 35 percent. This kind of age structure not only raises the population's coefficient of sustenance (that is the number of the young and the aged every 100 people of working age--15 to 64--must support) thus placing heavier burdens on the communities and families, but also means that an increasing number--several dozen million--of young men and women enter childbearing age each year and thus gives a great impetus to the further increase in the Asian population in the future. According to a research institute's forecast, by the year 2000, the population of Asia will reach 3.6 billion; and by 2020, it will be 4.4 billion.

Since the end of World War II, the process of the urbanization of the Asian population has markedly quickened. In 1950, urban population in Asia accounted for only 15.4 percent of the total; while in 1983, the proportion was 27 percent, showing another growth rate higher than the world average in this period. At present, Asia has an urban population of 737 million, about 40 percent of the world urban population. The rapid growth in Asia's urban population has far exceeded the needs and potentialities of its industry and agriculture. This disproportion between urban and rural population has worsened the conditions for employment, housing, education, and health services in cities and has caused a so-called "urban crisis."

The above-mentioned population problems in Asia have gravely hampered socio-economic development of Asian countries.

First, although Asian countries have developed their national economies since they won political independence, because of the rapid growth in population, their per capita GNP has risen very slowly. Now, the annual per capita income in most Asian countries is only \$100-500, and that in some countries is even less than \$100. Moreover, the increase in population in many Asian countries has caused the decrease in the amount of arable land per capita. According to a UN report, in South Asia and Southeast Asia, cultivated land per capita decreased from 0.3 hectares in 1961-65 to 0.23 hectares in 1977. In many Asian countries, the growth in per capita grain output lags far behind the growth in population. This has led to malnutrition and even severe famine when natural disasters occur.

Second, due to the rapid increase in population, tens of millions of young people enter the labor market each year in Asian countries. However, the economies are not so developed as to offer so many jobs in both urban and rural areas. This thus results in serious unemployment or semi-unemployment. According to ILO statistics by the jobless people in Asian cities account for 5-11 percent of the total number of people who have work ability. Surplus labor in the cast Asian countryside is even greater.

Third, the rapid growth in population also hampers the improvement of the quality of Asia's population. The illiteracy rate is as high as over 80 percent in many Asian countries. Medical services and other social welfare facilities are also much poorer than those in developed countries.

In order to solve population problems, most Asian countries have realized that it is imperative to carry out policies and measures for controlling population growth to slow down the high population growth rate and coordinate it with socio-economic development.

Reportedly, major policies and measures which have been adopted by Asian countries include the following: 1) Targets for reducing the birth rate and controlling the growth in population have been included in state plans; 2) special state organs in charge of population control have been established and provided with appropriations from state finances; 3) laws and regulations have been enacted to ban marriage at an early age, to allow sales and use of contraceptives, and to legalize abortion; 4) various methods have been used to give publicity to family planning and birth control; 5) special personnel have been trained to ensure and enhance the quality of contraceptives and to provide technical services; and 6) economic benefits have been provided to units and individuals who do a good job in promoting family planning. Since these policies and measures were introduced in the mid-1960's, initial results have been achieved. The population growth rate in Asia fell from 2.1 percent in 1960-65 to 1.9 percent in 1975-80.

Undoubtedly, if this gratifying tendency can continue to develop, it is certain that Asian countries will successfully achieve the objective of reducing the annual population growth rate to 1 percent by the end of this century, which is an objective prescribed in the "Beijing Declaration" adopted by the 1981 meeting of Asian parliamentarians on population and development.

CSO: 4005/382

GENERAL

FRENCH CITY BREAKS TIES WITH USSR CITY

HK140148 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 4

["Newsletter" by reporter Wang Xianhua [3769 2009 5478], based in Paris: "Why the Sister City Relationship Is Terminated"]

[Text] The city of Brest in the Brittany area of France, which borders on the Atlantic Ocean in the west, is a well-known nuclear powered submarine base of the country. This city had a sister city relationship with the Soviet city Tallinn. Recently, Jacques Beldro [7161 0344 6296 1422 3676 3157], mayor of Brest, announced the termination of the city's sister city relationship with Tallinn and the cancellation of an Estonian art exhibit scheduled to be held in Brest. The mayor, who is well known for his call of "cherishing the French-Soviet friendship," declared: "It is enough, I just cannot stand any more!" Residents of the city were not in the least surprised by this decision by their mayor.

Jacques Beldro was elected mayor in March 1983. Hardly a month after he assumed office, a Soviet ship, labeled as Gs242, which looks peculiar with antennae on the deck, began to cruise along the coast of Finistere Province. At the moment, "Gymnote," a French nuclear-powered experimental submarine, was carrying out experiments with the new M4 strategic missile. That Soviet ship remained there for a few days despite warnings sounded by the French fleet. Moreover, a tugboat even came to refuel the ship and supply it with water and other materials.

As events like this occurred at Brest again and again, Mayor Beldro finally came to the end of his patience and thus made the decision to terminate the relationship between the city and its Soviet counterpart Tallinn. After that, he also resolutely turned down two personal invitations from the Soviet ambassador to Paris. According to reports, the mayor had met Charles Hernu, French minister of defense, before he announced the decision.

CSO: 4005/381

GENERAL

BRIEFS

CCTV TO BROADCAST SUMMER OLYMPICS--Beijing, 15 February (XINHUA)--The China Central Television (CCTV) has purchased the right to broadcast the 23d Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, the United States, slated for late July this year. Agreement on the confirmation of the coverage right has been reached by the CCTV and the Organizing Committee of the Summer Olympics after negotiations. TV programmes for the upcoming Summer Olympics will be transmitted via the Pacific spare satellite. Apart from its live broadcast of some of the Olympic events, the CCTV will single out other events for a 2-hour special programme daily. [Text] [OW151636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 15 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/222

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION INSPECTS HUANGHE--A water and electric power delegation from an American firm, (Bichitur) Construction and Mining Company, visited China by invitation of Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhenying. The delegation has inspected and made consultation on the key water conservancy projects at (Xiaolangbi) and Longmen in the middle reaches of the--Huanghe, which are under planning, and returned to the United States on 27 January. This is the first American engineering and technological group to inspect Huanghe projects since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. From 11 to 22 January, the group visited Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Mengjin, Sammenxia and part of Shaanxi Province, and inspected the dam site of the (Xiaolangbi)--Longmen project. Located at Mengjin County in the western part of Henan, the key water conservancy project at (Xiaolangbi) is a key project in the flood control project system of the lower reaches of the Huanghe. [Summary] [HK200302 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/397

SOVIET UNION

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON SOVIET ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK150527 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 2, 16 Jan 84 [no page given]

[Article by Gao Yusheng [7559 3768 3932]: "A Talk on the Soviet Economic Reform (Part 1)--passages in slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Starting from the late 1920's, the period of the first 5-year plan in particular, the Soviet Union gradually formed an economic system which had a high degree of centralization of power, mainly relied on administrative means, and excluded regulation by market. At that time, the level of economic development of the Soviet Union was not high, the number of its enterprises was limited, and its economic relations were not complicated. The system enabled the Soviet Union to concentrate manpower, material, and financial resources to develop industry with emphasis on developing heavy industry and military industry. This system once played a role of promoting the realization of socialist industrialization in the Soviet Union. However, with the enhancement of the level of economic development of the Soviet Union, the increase of the number of enterprises, and the development of complicated economic relations between various departments in the national economy, this system was more and more unsuitable for the development of productive forces and more and more defects were clearly revealed. Low quality, large consumption, great waste, poor profits, imbalance in the proportional relations and so forth have become long-standing, big and difficult problems.

To solve this problem, during the period of Khrushchev, some partial reforms of the Soviet economic system were started in 1957. In the process of reforms, some guidelines were proposed, such as the "principle of material interests," "economic incentives," "principle of profits," "expansion of enterprise" decision making power in management" and so forth. Some "experiments in reforms" were carried out. All this produced a very great influence over the subsequent economic reforms. However, since the reforms initiated by Khrushchev lacked careful and thorough preparations and steady measures in addition to having unpredictable changes of policies, the economic reforms ended up in failure very quickly.

After assuming power, Brezhnev drew a lesson from Khrushchev. On the basis of conducting tests at selected points, new economic reforms were started in 1965 and certain results were achieved in the reforms.

The Implementation of "New Economic System"

In September 1965, the CPSU held a plenary session and Kosygin delivered a report entitled "On Improving Industrial Management, Perfecting Planning Work and Giving More Economic Incentives to Industrial Production" at the session. The CPSU Central Committee also adopted relevant resolutions on deciding to carry out planning work and implement the new system of economic incentives which was the so-called new economic system. Numerous and jumbled items were contained in the new economic system. They mainly included:

- 1./Assigning fewer directive targets to enterprises and expanding their decisionmaking power./ The Soviet Union maintained that assigning directive targets was a main symbol of the planned economy. However, if too many targets were assigned to enterprises, the enthusiasm of enterprises and producers would be dampened. During the reforms, although the principle of assigning directive targets remained unchanged, the number of targets assigned to enterprises was reduced from 29 to 9. In the meantime, the target of total output value was changed into target of sales volume. Sales volume was used to assess the achievements of the enterprises.
2. /Giving enterprises more economic incentives with emphasis being placed on profits./ One of the greatest defects of the Soviet economic system is that the state holds sole responsibility for enterprises. In other words, production funds of enterprises are gratuitously provided by the state, the profits turned over by enterprises are included in state budget and losses incurred in enterprises are compensated by the state. In so doing, enterprises have severely relied on the state and have lacked intrinsic initiative for economic development.

Under the premise of not thoroughly changing the relations between state and enterprises, the new economic system has taken profits as a main lever in order to stimulate the economy of enterprises. Of various targets assigned to enterprises, profit amount and profit rate are the key targets. The method of profit distribution has been changed and the system of profit retention has been followed. After attaining several main targets such as sales volume of products, profit amount and profit rate, enterprises are allowed to retain profits in proportion. Economic incentive funds have been established. Compared with the period prior to the reforms, the profit percentage at the disposal of enterprises has increased from 5 to 18 percent in total profit amount.

Economic incentive funds include funds for production development, funds for material incentives, and funds for social, cultural, and housing projects. Production development funds are used for general expansion and reconstruction of enterprises. Funds for material incentives, which link bonuses with business achievements of enterprises, are the source of bonuses. Prior to the reforms, the amount of bonuses was determined by personal gains in labor. Funds for social, cultural, and housing projects are used for improving labor conditions and welfare of workers and staff members.

3. /Enterprises implement a "system of complete economic accounting," and enhance the role of economic lever./ The "system of complete economic accounting" has stipulated: 1) Daily expenses of enterprises such as production costs, expenses incurring in sales of products and others should be paid by the incomes of the enterprises; 2) enterprises should mainly rely on their own funds to carry out their reconstruction and expansion projects; 3) the relations between enterprises on the one hand and the relations between enterprises and organizations at a higher level on the other should mainly be based on the economic accounting system. Such a "system of complete economic accounting" does not mean that enterprises must assume role responsibility for their profits or losses. It only broadens the scope of economic accounting and expands economic responsibility of enterprises.

For this reason, the new economic system has adopted the method of fund payment. In other words, enterprises give payment to the state in accordance with the percentage of fixed production funds to circulating funds. The general payment rate is 6 percent. The payment rate of a small number of enterprises and departments which earn less profit (such as the farm machinery manufacturing industry) is 3 percent whereas the payment rate of a small number of enterprises and departments (such as the cigarette industry) is 10 percent. Once the rate of fund payment is fixed, it will not be changed for many years.

A necessary condition for providing enterprises with more profit incentives and encouraging them to implement the system of complete economic accounting is to readjust wholesale prices of industrial products, and to avoid unequal sharing of profits because of unreasonable prices. Therefore, since 1967 the Soviet Union has completely readjusted the wholesale prices of industrial products. The principle of price readjustment is to ensure that prices should be close to the necessary labor consumption of the society to the fullest possible extent so that enterprises which carry out normal production will earn necessary profits.

Strengthening the role of bank credit is an important item of the economic reforms. First of all, the method of fund allocation for some capital construction projects has been changed from budgetary allocation into bank credit. Due to the fact that enterprises must pay back the loans and interest, they must practice strict economy in investment and shorten time for the completion of the projects. Apart from that, banks will also exercise closer supervision over enterprises. While providing credits, banks deal with different enterprises in different ways. Those enterprises which have done well in their production will be given preferential treatment. With regard to enterprises which have poor management, the banks will increase loan interest or stop providing them with loans.

Of the three items mentioned above, the most important one is to give more profit incentives. This is the core of the new economic system.

The Effects and Problems of Economic Reforms

The new Soviet economic system initiated in 1965 has partly expanded the decisionmaking power of enterprises and strengthened the role of economic methods. To a certain extent it has coordinated the economic interests of

the state, enterprises and individual laborers. Some results have been achieved in this respect. During the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1966-1970), there was a greater increase of national income in the Soviet Union. The annual average increase rate of labor productivity in industry was 5.7 percent which exceeded the increase rate (4.7 percent) of the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan when the reforms had not been started. The profit rate of industrial enterprises throughout the Soviet Union increased from 13 percent in 1965 to 21.5 percent in 1970.

While implementing the new economic system in industry, communications, and capital construction, Brezhnev, after assuming power, also carried out reforms and adopted measures which were beneficial to the development of agricultural production, in order to change backward situation in agriculture. These main measures were: Starting from 1965, the purchase plan of agricultural products would remain unchanged for 5 years; purchasing prices of industrial and livestock products were further increased; purchase prices for industrial and livestock products, which exceeded production quotas, were increased by 50 to 100 percent; the "groundless restriction" of individual sideline production during the later period of Khrushchev were abolished and some private plots were returned to peasants. Collective farms implemented a protective labor remuneration system as of 1 July 1967, and wages in cash were paid on a monthly basis. State farms gradually implemented the system of complete accounting in order to ensure balance of income and expenses. All this promoted a greater progress of the development of the Soviet agriculture during the late 1960's and early 1970's. In particular, during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1966-1970), the annual average increase rate of the total agricultural output value of the Soviet Union reached a record high of 7.8 percent.

Although certain results were achieved in the 1965 economic reforms of the Soviet Union, the achievements were, generally speaking, restricted. This was because the economic system was only patched up during the reform and had not yet been greatly changed. All this was manifested in the following:

1. Only limited decisionmaking power was provided to enterprises during the reforms. Furthermore, such decisionmaking power was not truly exercised while assigning targets to enterprises, various departments and localities raised the quotas at each level, thus greatly exceeding the nine targets set by the central authorities. Due to the fact that the planning system, price system, material supply system and leadership system were basically untouched, the act of expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises and reducing directive targets had brought about some confusion.
2. The act of giving more profit incentives brought about negative results. Under the present Soviet economic system, profit targets cannot truly reflect management results of enterprises. To increase profits, very often enterprises made false reports on production costs, increased prices or played the "tricks of varieties." In order to seek profits, they utilized illegal means regardless of the demands of the society. Due to the fact that profit retention was determined by the fulfillment of plans and targets, while working out plans, enterprises made bargains with the state and concealed production capability

in order to demand a lower production target and formulate a "cushy plan." Due to the fact that technical innovations could influence the accomplishment of the plans and the amount of economic incentive funds, enterprises were no longer willing to adopt new technology after the enhancement of the role of profit incentives. There were more and more tendencies of opposing technical innovation.

3. Due to restriction of the entire economic system, it was difficult to give play to the role of economic levers. The lever of prices has occupied a "key position" in the Soviet economic management. Although the Soviet Union had readjusted the wholesale prices of industrial products, there was still an overconcentration of decisionmaking power. Very often prices deviated from the necessary labor consumption of the society [word indistinct] were not able to adapt themselves to the changed conditions due to an inflexible price policy. All these were not beneficial to the production of new products and technical progress. The implementation of the system of fund payment was beneficial to economizing on production funds. However, Soviet scholars believed that the amount of fund payment was too low and that its stimulating role was limited. Due to the fact that the employment of new technology meant an increase of funds and fund payment as well, the system of fund payment impeded technical progress. In order to meet the demand of strictly controlling the national income, the Soviet government opposed the popularization of the bank credit system. The progress of the credit system for capital construction was very slow. During the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan (1976-1980), credit amounted to only 7.3 percent of the investment funds of capital construction.

To solve problems arising in economic reforms, the Soviet Union adopted some remedial measures. Since the 1970's, there have been some other directive targets. There have now been 17 targets assigned by the central authorities. The number of directive target, has further increased if those assigned by various departments and localities are taken into consideration. Such reverse trends of "gradual centralization of power" not only failed to solve fundamental problems, but also offset the positive role of reforms. Over the past 10 years or so, the speed of economic development has been slowed down. (to be continued)

CSO: 4005/383

SOVIET UNION

BEIJING RUSSIAN ON ULANHU VISIT TO SOVIET EMBASSY

OW151346 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[XINHUA English version carried in DAILY REPORT: CHINA, 13 Feb 84]

[Text] Our correspondent reports: On the morning of 13 February, vice president of the people's Republic of China Ulanhu; Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Geng Biao; and Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs, went to the USSR Embassy in China to express condolences in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Wreaths were presented from the NPC Standing Committee and PRC State Council. On the white silk ribbons on the wreaths was written: To Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ulanhu, Geng Biao and Wu Xueqian honored the memory of Andropov with a minute's silence by his portrait.

Ulanhu left the following inscription in the mourner's book: I express profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Chairman Andropov.

Ulanhu asked USSR ambassador to China Shcherbakov, to convey the profound condolences from the Chinese Government, the Chinese people, and from him personally, in connection with the untimely death of Chairman Andropov.

He said: In his lifetime Yuriy Andropov more than once expressed the desire to improve Chinese-Soviet relations. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes to see further development of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Shcherbakov expressed thanks for the telegram of condolences from President of the PRC Li Xiannian and Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Zhen and to Ulanhu and others for coming to the USSR Embassy to express their sorrow.

PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen; Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Vice Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi; Vice Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Chen Xian; Vice President of the China-USSR Friendship Association Liang Geng and other officials also came to the USSR Embassy to China to express condolences.

CSO: 1807/135

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

ARKHIPOV MEETS SFRY DELEGATION--Moscow, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Soviet First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Minister Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov Monday met with Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The two sides expressed their willingness to further the all-round cooperation between the two governments and parties. The Yugoslav delegation is here to attend the funeral of the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. [Text] [OW160230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 16 Feb 84]

USSR, NEW ZEALAND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Wellington, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--New Zealand and the Soviet Union will restore their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level, the New Zealand Foreign Affairs Ministry announced today. New Zealand and the Soviet Union have had representation only at charge d'affaires level since 1980, when the former Soviet ambassador to Wellington, Vsevolod Sofinskiy, was expelled for allegedly passing funds to the Moscow-aligned New Zealand Socialist Unity Party. New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Warren Cooper said today that the restoration of diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level will facilitate trade between the two countries, which has expanded "vigorously" in recent years. "It will also assist us in playing our part in efforts to bring about a reduction in East-West tensions which are currently high," he added. [Text] [OW201004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 20 Feb 84]

SOVIET ARMY HEROES HONORED--Harbin, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, provincial Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Harbin City People's Government and City Sino-Soviet Friendship Association today laid wreaths at the tomb of fallen heroes of the Soviet Red Army or at monument to their memory here. The wreaths bore the words: "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the Soviet Red Army who gave their lives in the war against fascism exclamation." Today the people's governments and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Associations in Suifenhe and Heihe cities, Heilongjiang, also laid wreaths at the tombs of the Soviet Army fallen heroes and the monuments to their memory. [Text] [OW222215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 22 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/218

NORTHEAST ASIA

NAKASONE EXPRESSES HOPE FOR IMPROVING USSR TIES

OW171401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday expressed the hope for improving Japan-Soviet relations but added the improvement should not be at the expense of Japan's demand for the return of its Northern Territories.

Speaking at a meeting of the budget committee of the House of Representatives, Nakasone said the election of the new Soviet leadership following the death of Yuriy Andropov will be the beginning of change in the Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

He stressed the need for Japan and the Soviet Union to exert themselves to promote peaceful and friendly relations but added the issue of Japan's northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II still exists.

"We must bring with us the idea of all Japanese citizens (for the return of the Northern Territories) when we negotiate (with the Soviet Union)," he said.

After return from Andropov's funeral in Moscow, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told Nakasone that he had invited Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan but the latter's reaction was lukewarm.

CSO: 4000/215

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN-PRC YOUTH COMMITTEE SET UP IN TOKYO

OW182116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--A national youth committee was set up by the Japan-China Friendship Association here today to promote profound and extensive friendly exchanges between the youth of Japan and China.

More than 130 representatives of branches of the Japan-China Friendship Association were at the inauguration meeting. The meeting elected the leading body of the National Youth Committee with Yashiaki Yanagimoto as its president.

The regulations of the committee said that the youth committee is to promote activities for Japan-China friendship between youth and to make friendly contacts and exchanges with Chinese youth and their organizations.

In a letter to Japanese youth, the meeting called upon them to make new contributions to Japan-China friendship. It said, "We (youth) must not repeat the wrongdoings of taking up weapons to make aggression against other countries. We are resolved to carry on the history of Japan-China friendship and at the same time acknowledge the annals of misfortunes. We should not be ignorant of making efforts to draw practical lessons from history."

A letter to Chinese youth adopted at the meeting said that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last fall left a deep impression in the Japanese youth. It said, "Japan-China friendship must be carried on from generation to generation with its scope getting more extensive and its contents richer." It appealed, "Let us hold together to learn from our predecessors, cooperate with each other, be excellent successors for Japan-China friendship and plunge into this great and glorious cause."

CSO: 4000/215

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRO-PRC, KMT GROUPS IN YOKOHAMA COURT CASE

HK231227 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0808 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Report: "Overseas Chinese in Yokohama Demand Revocation of the Unreasonable Prosecution Against Six Overseas Chinese Involved in a Dispute Between Pro-PRC and Pro-KMT Overseas Chinese"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--According to Tokyo sources: The Japanese legal authorities in Yokohama will open court proceedings on 28 February to bring to trial the case of the so-called "illegal intrusion into a building" charged against six Overseas Chinese in Japan. Regarding this, the Yokohama General Association of Overseas Chinese made a statement at a press conference on 17 February, indicating that the trial would be illegal and in violation of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, and resolutely demanding immediate revocation of the prosecution on the part of the procuratorial authorities.

The fact that, after the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the Yokohama local legal authorities should have permitted those people supporting or sent by Taiwan to register the public property belonging to the whole body of Overseas Chinese in Kanagawa and Yokohama--the building of the Yokohama General Association of Overseas Chinese under the name of the so-called "General Association of Overseas Chinese of the Republic of China in Japan" has roused the strong opposition of Overseas Chinese in Japan and people of all circles in Japan. For this reason, and in the spirit of the joint statement of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the Overseas Chinese representatives residing in Kanagawa and Yokohama went to the site of the Yokohama General Association of Overseas Chinese to hold talks with the minority of people supporting or sent by Taiwan on the issue of their occupation of the building of the General Association on 22 May 1976. In this reasonable action, the Japanese police authorities went so far as to interfere by creating the accusation of "illegal intrusion into a building," consequently put 19 Overseas Chinese under arrest, and later, prosecuted six of them. In the long course of 7 years and 8 months in handling the case, the Japanese legal authorities have given unprincipled protection to the small number of people supporting or sent by Taiwan in continuing to occupy the public property of the Overseas Chinese, regardless of the large quantity of authentic evidence given by the local Overseas Chinese and the group of defending lawyers.

On the eve of the current court session, the Overseas Chinese residing in Yokohama and elsewhere sincerely hope that the Japanese authorities concerned will give consideration to the whole situation, and will refrain from doing anything that injures the Sino-Japanese friendship, impedes the unity of the Overseas Chinese, and is unfavorable to the unification of China.

CSO: 4005/396

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DPRK EDUCATION DELEGATION--Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Minister of Education He Dongchang met with the DPRK education delegation headed by Kim Il-sam, first vice minister of higher education of the DPRK Education Committee, at the Xiangshan Hotel in Beijing this evening. He exchanged views with the Korean counterparts on higher education and exchange of students in a cordial atmosphere. After the meeting, He Dongchang gave a banquet in honor of Kim Il-sam and his party. Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong was present at the meeting and the banquet. [Text] [OW161246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1633 GMT 14 Feb 84]

JAPANESE COMPANY'S TIANJIN OFFICE--Tianjin, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--A residence office of the Nissho Iwai Corporation of Japan was inaugurated in Tianjin today, bringing the number of Nissho Iwai offices in China to five. The corporation's business transactions with China last year amounted to 800 million U.S. dollars, according to Tianjin officials. It supplied the Tianjin petro-chemical fiber plant--one of China's largest--with polyester installations and textile machinery worth 50 million U.S. dollars. The other four Nissho Iwai offices are in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Dalian. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Feb 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/215

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEANS CALL FOR END TO SOVIET AID TO SRV

OW161059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people have called on the Soviet Union to stop aiding Vietnam so as to end the war in Kampuchea and restore the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

An open letter to the Soviet people and leaders says, "the Kampuchean people love peace and wish to live peacefully with all countries including Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

If the Soviet Union stops its assistance to Vietnam and Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will establish normal relations based on equality with Vietnam, the Soviet Union and all other countries, the letter says.

However, the letter declares, if Vietnam continues its war of aggression in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will have no choice but fight valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are all driven out of the country.

It says that although the Soviet Union has increased its aid to Vietnam year by year it cannot stop Vietnam from going downhill in the Kampuchean battlefield. The people of the world, it adds, also see clearly that the Soviet policy of backing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has seriously threatened security, stability and peace throughout the world.

The letter says that at this time when the Soviet Union is changing its leadership, the Kampuchean people appeal to the Soviet people and leaders to reconsider their policy of backing the Vietnamese aggression and genocide in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HANOI REPORTS VISIT BY INDONESIA'S GENERAL MURDANI

OW161730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--General Benni Murdani, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, visited Vietnam from February 13 to 16 at the invitation of Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung, according to reports from Hanoi.

Murdani is the first high-ranking officer of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to visit Vietnam since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea at the end of 1978.

Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong received him yesterday.

On the same day, Murdani inspected military installations in a Vietnamese border area adjacent to China. A Vietnam news agency report quoted Murdani as saying there, "Certain countries said that Vietnam poses a danger to Southeast Asia, but the Indonesian Army and people do not believe it."

A REUTER report, quoting an informed Indonesian source, said that Murdani's was "a probing visit." It said that during his stay in Vietnam, Murdani was expected to seek information in a variety of areas, including Vietnam's reaction to ASEAN's Indochina policy and the Soviet use of Vietnamese naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay.

Murdani leaves for Jakarta this evening after inspecting some military installations near Ho Chi Minh City.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS 18-DAY ASIAN TOUR

Returns Home 15 February

OW160847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Canberra, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke returned here last night from his 18-day Asian tour covering Japan, South Korea, China, Singapore and Malaysia.

During his visit, he had discussions with government leaders and representatives from industrial circles on the international situation as well as bilateral relations and world trade.

It was reported here that when staying in Singapore and Malaysia, Hawke discussed with the prime ministers of the two countries the question of Australia's planned withdrawal of its airforce squadron at Butterworth Air Base in Malaysia.

Australian aircraft have been stationed at Butterworth in the past 25 years. Two squadrons of Mirage aircraft have been there since 1967 according to a five-power defense agreement among Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Australia has withdrawn one of its squadrons there and now wants the other to be pulled back when the Australian Air Force is equipped with the new F-18 fighters next year.

It was also reported here that Australia, Singapore and Malaysia have reached an agreement that in the future, an Australian F-18 squadron will be based at Butterworth "on rotation" and Australia's commitment there will be "reduced but not terminated."

Sino-Australian, Soviet relations

OW222227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Canberra, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said here today that he is convinced that "the fundamental changes taking place in China today, in its economic philosophy and practices, hold major implications for all countries."

"Australia," he said, "as a country now enjoying a particularly close relationship with China, is well placed to work together with it to our mutual advantage."

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, Hawke said that during his visit to China earlier this month, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang demonstrated interest in cooperation between the iron and steel industries of Australia and China--through programs of mutual investment, technical assistance and the supply of Australian raw materials and semiprocessed products to China's mill. Premier Zhao's interest is "indicative of the scale of possibilities which exist," he added.

Spelling out his government's foreign policy, Hawke said that Australia is committed to its alliance relationships. Australia's relationship with the United States is now "stronger than ever before," he said.

On relations with Moscow, the Australian prime minister said that his government has moved to put Australia's relations with the Soviet Union "on a more productive footing."

Hawke reaffirmed that Australia places "the highest priority" on its relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. "As a government we have been concerned to promote conditions of regional peace and stability, and in particular we have actively explored with interested parties the scope of progress in the Kampuchean situation," he stated.

Turning to domestic issues, Hawke reviewed the achievements of his government's first year in office and admitted that "the challenges of the year ahead are not to be underestimated." "The main challenge is to keep the economy moving in the right direction," he said.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MANILA RALLY URGES BOYCOTT OF MAY ELECTIONS

OW172150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Thousands of people staged a rally here this afternoon under the auspices of some opposition groups calling for a boycott of the elections in May.

Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD) and the justice for Aquino, Justice for all Movement (JAJA) and representatives of other opposition groups spoke at the rally, calling on the Philippine people for a nationwide campaign to boycott the elections.

Opposition leaders issued on January 19 an open letter to President Marcos, raising six demands as preconditions for participating in the elections.

February 14 was the date set by them for Marcos to give in to these demands. As the deadline now expired, opposition sources said they have planned a number of rallies as their next move.

Earlier in the morning, Salvador Laurel, president of another major opposition group the United nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), announced that they would participate in the May elections. He said, "UNIDO recognizes the importance of the elections next May in defusing the danger of violence and civil war. In accordance with the consensus among its leaders all over the country, UNIDO has decided to participate in the May elections."

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND PROTESTS LATE 1983 SRV SHELLINGS, INCURSIONS

OW171717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The Thai Government today lodged a strong protest with Vietnam against its continued violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the period from September to December, 1983.

The protest is contained in a letter released by the Foreign Ministry today and to be delivered to the UN Security Council by its permanent representative.

The letter says: "During September 1983, Vietnamese forces fired more than 150 artillery shells into Thai territory in seven separate incidents, destroying a number of Thai villagers' houses. Vietnamese forces also made two incursions into Thai territory and, on one occasion, clashed with Thai troops."

In October, the letter says, "Vietnamese forces made seven incursions into Thai territory. On four of these, Vietnamese troops also plundered Thai villagers. On another occasion, Vietnamese forces entered Thai territory and set mines in the areas around Khlong Manao Hill, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Six Thai soldiers who patrolled the said areas were seriously injured. In the same month, Vietnamese forces fired more than 250 artillery shells into Thai territory in twelve incidents."

"During November 1983, more than 170 artillery shells were fired into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces on five separate occasions. During December, Vietnamese forces fired more than 100 artillery shells into Thai territory in six separate incidents. They also made five incursions into Thai territory and, on one occasion, clashed with Thai troops. As a result, a Thai soldier was killed."

The letter pointed out: "The Thai Government strongly protests these acts of unprovoked and blatant acts of aggression committed by Vietnamese forces. Thailand will employ all necessary means at her disposal to safeguard her sovereignty and territorial integrity against foreign aggressors and to protect the lives and property of the Thai people."

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON ARREST, RELEASE OF PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION LEADER

Statement Prior to Departure

OW171209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) has decided to participate in the national assembly elections next May.

This was announced here this morning by its President Salvador Laurel shortly before his departure for a visit to the United States.

On behalf of the UNIDO's Executive Committee, Laurel said in his statement that as of today, President Marcos has not acted on most of the reforms demanded by the opposition. "Nevertheless, UNIDO recognizes the importance of the elections next May in defusing the danger of violence and civil war. In accordance with the consensus among its leaders all over the country, UNIDO has decided to participate in the May elections."

"UNIDO, however, reserves the right to review and reverse its decision should the conditions between now and the election day indicate no hope whatsoever that clean, orderly and honest elections can be held next May," he added.

Most of the Philippine opposition groups have made public their positions on the election issue and a split among them is evident.

On 19 January, leaders of the major opposition groups, including Laurel, released a full-page advertisement in major newspapers in the form of an open letter to President Marcos, asking him to grant by February 14 their six demands which included the appeal for Marcos to give up his power of detaining people in the name of "public safety" and his concurrent legislative authority with the national assembly, and adoption of appropriate amendments to the constitution as a condition for placing the country under martial law.

But Laurel claimed that UNIDO leaders signed the open letter as individuals, and therefore the letter would not be binding on UNIDO.

Arrested at Manila Airport

OW180112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0046 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Philippine opposition leader Salvador Laurel was arrested at Manila's International Airport today after a handgun was allegedly found in his luggage before his departure for the United States.

Laurel, 54, is president of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization and a close ally of the slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Laurel was to leave for the United States today for meetings with U.S. congressmen and Filipino opposition groups.

A 9-millimeter gold-plated Luger single pistol was found in his suitcase during a routine x-ray check by the aviation security command personnel at the airport pre-departure area.

Laurel said that he and his family were not around when his suitcase was opened by the military authorities. His luggage was checked in by his secretary.

The former senator denied the weapon was his and said that the gun was planted in his suitcase by people who "don't want me to leave the country."

After hours of interrogation by airport police and government prosecutors at the airport, Laurel refused to go free and was taken into custody. He faces a charge of illegal possession of firearms, which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Philippine Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez issued a statement tonight, saying that the incident at the Manila International Airport "smacks of another political gimmick from the opposition leader."

Perez said that Laurel refused to post bail and preferred to stay in jail although the crime of illegal possession of firearms is bailable.

"From all appearances, he seems to be waiting for martyrdom and gain public sympathy," he said. "He wants to squeeze every bit of publicity from the incident."

Marcos Orders Laurel Released

OW181444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today ordered opposition leader Salvador Laurel's temporary release pending reinvestigation of the case filed against him.

Laurel was arrested yesterday after a handgun was allegedly found in his suitcase by military authorities at the Manila International Airport when he was to leave for the United States.

In his directive, Marcos also instructed Pasay City Fiscal of Metro Manila to allow Laurel and his wife to leave "to enable him to continue his speaking engagements in the United States."

The charges against Laurel were filed with the regional trial court of Pasay City where an arraignment was held this morning.

Before a crowd of 200 people, the judge of the court issued an order dismissing the case against Laurel.

Laurel is planning to go to the United States tomorrow, his family sources said.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MACAO TO APPEAL TO PORTUGAL ON ASSEMBLY FUNCTION

OW190843 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Macao, 19 Feb (AFP)--The governor of Macao and legislators in the Portuguese-administered territory in southern China are to appeal to Lisbon to resolve [word indistinct] the functioning of the assembly, an informed source said today.

Government-run Radio Macao yesterday quoted sources in Lisbon close to Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes as saying that the governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, would call on the president to discharge the 17-member assembly following its decision behind closed doors last week to refer a row involving the governor to Lisbon.

Admiral Almeida e Costa also wanted a law enacted for election of a replacement body that would have [word indistinct] representation," an informed source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today, but gave no further details on the representation envisaged.

The governor was to have left for Lisbon yesterday but in a statement the same day he said that "important" matters in Macao had delayed his departure.

Admiral Almeida a Costa has been tipped as a possible candidate for the Portuguese presidency.

There has been no official comment on the dispute.

A Portuguese-language newspaper in Macao, ORIENTE, in its weekly edition yesterday quoted sources close to Mr Eanes as saying that no formal proposal for dissolution had been made by late Friday, but that the governor and president had been consulting and the situation was becoming "more delicate."

The source said he was "almost sure" the governor would decide to ask for the dissolution.

The newspaper, considered to be close to the Portuguese Government, said that the president supported the governor and would definitely dissolve the assembly if the governor made a formal request.

The row centers on what six legislators called "the governor's interferences in matters concerning the assembly" in a petition last week to assembly chairman Carlos Pais de Assincao. The petition was asking for a closed meeting to be scheduled to discuss the matter.

The meeting was held on Thursday after a four-hour debate. The assembly announced that it would refer the row to Lisbon for arbitration.

A statement issued after the session said that the deputies had made "useful and constructive interventions" but had decided the problem could not be settled in Macao.

The statement said that the meeting centered on the governor's dispatch No 30/84, which attempted to reorganize administrative bodies to reform Macao's colonial-style bureaucracy. It gave no further details on their objections.

The assembly objected to the reorganization, because according to a well-informed source it denied legislators of some of their power, but the legislators were overruled by the governor.

The source denied that the row was a personality clash or matter involving outside politics and described it as an "internal" dispute.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

YUGOSLAVIA'S MOJSOV LEAVES AUSTRALIA FOR HOME

OW200826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Canberra, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia left here for home today after a five-day visit to Australia.

During his stay, Lazar Mojsov had discussions with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on disarmament, East-West relations, the Kampuchean problem and bilateral relations.

At a luncheon held at the Australian National Press Club on February 16, Lazar Mojsov said that his country, situated between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, is living in a dangerous environment with 'so many war games on our borders.' He called on the superpowers to stop arms race and bring about genuine disarmament including nuclear disarmament.

Asked about the Kampuchean problem, he said as a founding member of the non-aligned movement, Yugoslavia objected to any intervention by one country in the internal affairs of another.

This is the first time that a senior Yugoslav official has visited Australia in more than a decade. Announcing the visit, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that Australia had been developing "a sound and broadly based relationship with Yugoslavia based on recognition of Yugoslavia's strategic position, its prominent role in the nonaligned movement and increasing bilateral trade and commerce."

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ARMY SUCCESSES IN KOH KONG

OW221143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas mauled a battalion of Vietnamese troops in Koh Kong Province in mid-February and destroyed some fortifications there, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

On February 17, the National Army and guerrillas east of Me Tuk River in northern Koh Kong Province launched a pre-emptive attack on a battalion of Vietnamese troops ready to assault a base of the national army. Sixty Vietnamese were killed and 75 more wounded in the ensuing fighting.

On the following day, a Vietnamese fortification on the west bank of Me Tuk River were destroyed during a raid by the national army and 20 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 30 more injured. The national army captured large amount of ammunition and other war materiel.

On February 11 and 13, the national army stormed a Vietnamese stronghold and liberated 24 villages at Chireng District in Siem Reap Province.

The radio also reported a Vietnamese atrocity in which over 150 Kampuchean women had been taken and sent to Chau Duc, South Vietnam as prostitutes for Vietnamese soldiers.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINGAPORE PAPER ON POSSIBLE VPA KAMPUCHEA PUSH

OW222311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 Feb (XINHUA)—The possibility of Vietnam mounting a large-scale dry season offensive in Kampuchea still exists, and people must remain on guard against it, wrote the Singapore paper LIAN HE ZAO BAO [THE UNITED MORNING NEWS], in an editorial yesterday.

It pointed out that Hanoi's strategy had been so far to mount a military offensive in dry season followed up with a diplomatic offensive in the monsoon season. But during the present dry season, more than half of which is over, it seemed that Hanoi had decided to switch to a diplomatic offensive instead of a military one.

To explain, the paper called attention to the following factors:

—In mid-January, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong had assured the visiting former Thai Prime Minister Chrianyasak Chomanan that there would not be a Vietnamese offensive in areas adjacent to Thai borders in this dry season, supposedly as a gesture of "goodwill" toward Thailand.

--In the communique on their meeting on February 28 and 29, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states reiterated their readiness for "dialogue" with the ASEAN nations and even expressed "optimism" about the possibility of improving their relations with China. They also said that they were willing to help track down thousands of American servicemen missing in Indochina.

—These gestures were made on the eve of Norodom Sihanouk's visit to the ASEAN countries.

"If this analysis is not far wrong, then it is clear that the fact that Hanoi did not mount an offensive in this dry season does not mean that it has truly changed its mind and its fundamental strategy, or that it has sincerely agreed to return to a roundtable of political consultation. As a matter of fact, the possibility of Vietnam quickly changing its tactics and unleashing a large-scale dry season offensive (in Kampuchea) still exists. People must not be caught off guard against it," the paper warned.

It went on to say that there was perhaps another possible factor, that is, Hanoi is weighed down by its indebtedness to the Soviet Union and the disappointing performance of its economy crippled by the war in Kampuchea. "It has been reported that duned [as received] for repayment of its debts, Vietnam has signed a contract for sending a large number of Vietnamese workers to dig up the natural wealth of ice-bound Siberia for the Soviet Union."

The paper concluded its editorial by saying: "It must be agonizing for the 'Cuba of the East' to give off Moscow's good humor."

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI COMMANDER'S COMMENT ON SRV ATTACKS

Air Attacks Predicted

OW221030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Vietnam is preparing air attacks against the Kampuchean resistance forces because the latter has been attacking the Vietnamese more frequently and deeper inside the country, the local newspaper THE NATION REVIEW quoted Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, as saying today.

The Thai general made this assessment on the basis of the close monitoring of the developments along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

He said that during the previous dry seasons, Vietnamese offensives drove the resistance forces to seek refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Now the situation has changed, he added.

Describing the situation inside Kampuchea this year as "surprising," he attributed the change to the higher morale and growing resistance aspirations of the resistance forces.

They are resolved to drive the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea, while the Vietnamese troops are in low spirit, not knowing why they have to fight, he said.

He noted that more Thai troops and heavy military hardware have been deployed along the border to prevent Vietnamese troops from intruding into Thai territory, adding that the Thai Air Force should acquire most sophisticated aircraft such as U.S. made F-16 to cope with the Vietnamese Mig-23.

SRV Retaliation

OW231057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Thailand's First Army Division commander was reported today to have warned of Vietnamese retaliation against the resistance forces in Kampuchea, possibly with the help of chemical weapons.

Talking to reporters at his eastern force command in Watthana Nakhon District, Prachin Buri Province, Major General Phichit Kunlawanit said that the Vietnamese troops had suffered severe tactical setbacks under the attacks mounted by the resistance forces. He revealed that the Vietnamese had moved artillery, tanks and armored personnel carriers into Thamar Puok District opposite Prachin Buri Province.

There were signs, he warned, that Hanoi would soon retaliate, possibly with the help of chemical weapons.

He noted that the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh was becoming increasingly unpopular among the Kampuchean people and that Kampuchean civil servants had shown greater resentment over the way their administration and country were being controlled by the Vietnamese.

Deputy Commander San Siphen of the First Army Division told the BANGKOK POST that recent successes won by the resistance forces had forced the Vietnamese to stop using the strategic highway No 5, previously the major supply route for the bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Vietnamese were now using back routes more than ever to bring supplies from Kompong Som port to the border bases.

In Bangkok, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the press yesterday that the current situation in Kampuchea indicated the growing strength of the Democratic Kampuchean forces. "Vietnam should reconsider the call for the withdrawal of its occupation troops from Kampuchea," he said.

CSO: 4000/216

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

BEK CHAN AIRPORT ATTACKED--Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army launched another attack on Bek Chan Airport in Battambang City on February 15, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. In the battle, the Kampuchean armed forces killed 18 and wounded 27 Vietnamese troops and destroyed the control tower, three fuel tanks, three planes, four officers' living quarters and a radar. The airport had been attacked by the Kampuchean resistance forces on February 11 and the airport is now crippled after the two attacks. [Text] [OW230453 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 23 Feb 84]

INDONESIAN FUEL OIL--Hong Kong, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto declared yesterday that his country will no longer depend on foreign fuel oil, according to reports from Indonesia. He made the declaration at the inaugural ceremony for the Dumai oil refinery, a 1.5-billion-dollar hydrocracker project in central Sumatra. With a designed daily refining capacity of 185,000 barrels, the refinery, together with another four in the country, will bring the daily output of fuel oil to about 900,000 barrels. This will raise the total annual output to 35.65 million kiloliters, about one-fifth above the country's yearly consumption. Indonesia imported 7.7 million tons of oil products during the first nine months last year. Speaking at the ceremony, Suharto expressed the determination to make his country self-supported. This will require a long time, he said, adding that efforts toward that direction must continue to be the center of the country's attention. [Text] [OW180738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 Feb 84]

ASEAN STRONGER WITH BRUNEI--Hong Kong, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto said that "with Brunei joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the regional grouping has become stronger." He said this after receiving the credentials of Brunei's first ambassador in Jakarta on February 18, according to reports received here. Suharto noted that ASEAN has grown stronger and has become more compact. It has contributed to a stable situation in the region, he added. By adhering to the ASEAN spirit, and by further fostering unity among the six member countries, the aims and ideals of ASEAN could surely be achieved, he said. Brunei joined ASEAN soon after it declared independence on January 1. It is announced that Suharto will attend the celebration of the independence of Brunei in Bandar Seri Begawan on February 23. [Text] [OW210838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 21 Feb 84]

MALAYSIA ON PEACE ZONE--Hong Kong, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--King Ahmad Shah of Malaysia reiterated yesterday Malaysia's desire to promote peace and stability in the region by proclaiming a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, according to the Malaysian News Agency, BERNAMA. He said this when receiving the credentials of the New Australian High Commissioner to Malaysia, David Wyke Evans, in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia, he said, was convinced that these objectives "remain as valid today as when they were first enunciated" by the ASEAN countries. "Given the situation in the region today," he added, "the pursuit of these objectives has become even more imperative." He said Malaysia was gratified by the Australian Government's "firm support" for its aims and aspirations. Evans told the king that Australia appreciated the active role Malaysia played in seeking to reduce tension in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW191732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 19 Feb 84]

SCIENTISTS ATTEND NEW ZEALAND SYMPOSIUM--Wellington, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Scientists from 19 countries and regions exchanged views on recent crustal movements of the Pacific region at an international symposium which ended here today. The six-day symposium was organized by the New Zealand geological survey of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Royal Society of New Zealand and Victoria University. More than 80 theses were delivered at the symposium. Chinese scientists Shi Zhenliang and Wang Su-yun from the Institute of Geophysics of the State Seismological Bureau delivered theses entitled "A Possible Historical Slow Earthquakes in China" [as received] and "Seismo-Tectonic Stress Field in East China." More than 150 scientists from Australia, Canada, China, France, Iceland, Britain, the United States and other countries and regions attended the symposium. [Text] [OW141126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 14 Feb 84]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS DESTROY SRV STRONGHOLDS--Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have recently destroyed a battalion headquarters and three strongholds of the Vietnamese troops in Battambang Province and the area east of Tonle Sap Lake, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio said, from the night of 6 February to the dawn next day, Kampuchean National Army units and guerrillas attacked from two directions a Vietnamese battalion headquarters at the town of Kompong Khleang, east of Tonle Sap Lake. After two hours of fighting, the Kampuchean forces occupied the headquarters, killing 20 Vietnamese troops, destroying an oil tank, a medicine storehouse, two magazines, 20 barracks, three motor-boats and many other installations. In January 31, the national army and guerrillas captured the Vietnamese strongholds of Vat Taneang, Vat Tamitea and Ta Phot in Battambang County, Battambang Province, killing 32 Vietnamese troops, destroying dozens of defensive works, and seizing fourteen pieces of weapons and some military supplies. [Text] [OW161013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 16 Feb 84]

SRV STRONGHOLDS IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Kompong Chen, seat of Staung District in the Vietnamese-controlled Kompong Thom Province, was once seized by the Kampuchean resistance forces last week who, during the same period, also raided a battalion-strong Vietnamese position, reported Radio Kampuchea today. On 14 February, the resistance forces attacked Kompong Chen, one of the major Vietnamese strongholds about 160 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. Before daybreak the resistance forces seized the town, killing 13

Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 18 others apart from damaging three office buildings, five grain storehouses, a gasoline depot and eight barracks. Two [words indistinct] guerrillas in Siem Reap Province stormed a battalion-strong Vietnamese outpost at Kok Chan, killing nine Vietnamese and destroying two headquarters. On February 8, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army captured the Chirach stronghold in Preah Vihear Province, killing 25 enemy soldiers and damaging an ammunition depot and a grain storage [as received]. [Text] [OW191919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 19 Feb 84]

MONGKOL BOREI CAPTURED--Beijing, 20 February (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have captured the county seat of Mongkol Borei, Battambang Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The town is located about 10 kilometers from Sisophon which is used as a Vietnamese logistics base of the western theater and heavily guarded by the invading troops as an important stronghold. The radio said, on the night of February [day indistinct] the Kampuchean forces attacked the town from three directions. In the battle, the Kampuchean resistance forces wiped out a great number of Vietnamese troops, destroyed an oil tank, six granaries, three cotton and one medicine storehouses, three barracks and many military vehicles. On the same night, the radio reported, the Kampuchean forces launched another surprise attack on the Vietnamese troops stationed at three villages in Preah Net Preah County, Battambang Province, killing 11 Vietnamese troops. [Text] [OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/216

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET, AFGHANS LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACKS

OW171415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Stiff resistance cost the Soviet-Karmal troops against 39 men killed and some 100 more injured in their recent campaign in Shomali area in the northern outskirts of Kabul, Agency Afghan Press (AAP) reported today.

The Soviet occupation authorities, AAP said, have resorted to mass slaughter in Herat Province, West Afghanistan to crush the people's resistance in the first week of February. Soviet troops closed traffic on the highway leading to the Soviet border and their planes bombed towns and villages lying on and near the highway. The napalm bombs they dropped caused heavy losses of life and property to the local people.

On 5 February, four Soviet Migs flew low to bomb fortifications of the resistance forces in Panjwai subdivision of Kandahar Province. One of the Migs was shot down by the guerrillas with its crew killed and the wreckage scattered over an extensive area. The guerrilla fighters also foiled a major attack launched by Soviet troops in the province's Pashmole area.

The guerrillas raided an armory and ammunition depot in Kandahar City on the night of 1 February, killing 14 Soviet-Karmal troops. Earlier, they damaged a tank and an armored car of a Soviet convoy in a Kandahar suburb.

Another attack on a Soviet-Karmal post at Babru Tanghi area in the eastern province of Kunar on January 29 killed 11 enemy men, wounded eight more and destroyed an armored car and a truck.

In actions along the northern border in Kundas Province late last month, the guerrillas wiped out 21 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured some weapons and ammunition.

CSO: 4000/217

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SPEAKERS ADDRESS ASIAN POPULATION CONFERENCE

OW172156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Speakers at today's meeting of the first conference of Asian forum of parliamentarians on population and development called for strengthening family planning service in Asian countries as the overgrowth of population in this region is still continuing.

Takashi Sato, chairman of the forum, said that sharp increase in population was an urgent and important social, economic and political issue with serious implications.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said, since Asia accounted for 60 per cent of the world population, deliberations in the conference have significance for the world as a whole.

B. Jakhar, speaker of Indian Lok Sabha, said, "The future of Asia depends on how we tackle the basic issues of population and development," and "population explosion posed a great obstacle to the progress."

Former Chancellor of Federal Germany Helmut Schmidt expressed concern over the worsening political and economic situation in the world and its impact on development process and population growth. He called upon the non-aligned nations to put pressure on both of the two superpowers to reduce their military spending and nuclear weapons and thus lessen tension in the world.

R.M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations fund for population activities, said that awareness of problems related to population is at a high level in Asian countries and they will have to give a lead at the international conference on population in Mexico in August. Rapid growth of population was continuing despite encouraging signs of slowing down trend, he said.

The delegates speaking at the meeting said that every country in this region should have a firm population policy and make best effort to check the population expansion. They pointed out that there was a constant need to adjust the planning process so that decisions could be reinforced rather than detracted from population policy objectives.

The speakers hoped that this forum could come up with a guideline for solving the problems of population and development. It would contribute greatly to the future of mankind, they said.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA'S SIKH POLITICAL PARTY SUSPENDS TALKS

OW181614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--The Sikh Political Party Akali Dal decided today not to participate in the next talks with the central government and other opposition parties to solve the Punjab crisis, according to a report from Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs.

While announcing the decision, Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the Akali Dal, said that he [as received] useful purpose would be served by the talks in view of yesterday's incident of exchange of fire between police and some people from the Golden Temple complex, violent incidents of February 14 in Punjab and recent incidents in Haryana.

Two people were killed in the heavy fire-exchange. The situation still remains tense.

In the violence on February 14, 10 people, or more, were killed and curfew was clamped on six Punjab cities.

"It has become very clear from the incidents that these were engineered by the center with its intention not to solve the Punjab problem," he said.

The decision to boycott the talks was taken by the Akali chief after consultation.

The talks between the Indian central government, opposition parties and the Akali Dal started on February 14 in an attempt to solve the 18-month crisis in the northwestern state of Punjab in which the state majority population of Sikhs agitated for greater political autonomy and religious concessions from the central government. The resumption of the talks was postponed in view of the violent incidents.

CSO: 4000/217

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN REFUGEES WELL CARED FOR IN PAKISTAN

OW191626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--An average of about 2,500 Afghan people flee their own country under Soviet occupation and cross the border to seek refuge in Pakistan every month.

This was stated by Rustam Shah Mohmad, commissioner for Afghan refugees in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) at a press conference in Peshawar today.

He pointed out that the refugee influx registered a rise every time the military activities of the occupation forces were stepped up in Afghanistan.

He repudiated the Kabul puppets' claim that Pakistan authorities do not allow the refugees to return to their homeland. The people and government of Pakistan, he said, had neither asked them to go back nor prevented them from doing so. He, however, said that the Afghan refugees would assuredly return to their homeland when the foreign troops quit their country.

Noting that the number of Afghan refugees in the province alone had risen to 2.07 million, the commissioner reviewed the relief operations undertaken with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP) and other international agencies. The UNHCR aid averaged 500 million rupees a year, he said.

During the four years from 1980 to 1983, he said, 990,000 tons of wheat, 35,400 tons of sugar, 29,300 tons of milk and 2,500 tons of tea were provided to the Afghan refugees in 280 tent villages in the province and tribal areas. In addition, 270,000 tents, 250,000 blankets and large numbers of other daily necessities were distributed among the refugees.

For the refugees' health, the commissioner said, a gynecologic and a pediatric hospital with 200 beds each were being built in Peshawar at a cost of 20 million and 10 million rupees, respectively. An artificial limb manufacturing unit is also under construction.

He said 200 qualified doctors are working in the refugee villages, and 445 schools have been set up with a total enrolment of about 70,000 children. One hundred eighty more schools will be built this year.

Training in carpet weaving, embroidery, tailoring, and welding is being given to the refugees. About 710,000 rupees were spent on this income generating scheme last year, the commissioner said.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RESISTANCE FORCES ACTIVE IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN

OW210840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--An Afghan guerrilla commander Muhammad Jan Muradi said that the districts of Darz Ab and Mangajak and five subdivisions in Jowzjan Province in northern Afghanistan bordering the Soviet Union are completely under the control of the guerrillas.

He was talking about the situation in his province during an interview published in the latest issue of AFGHAN REALITIES by the Afghan Information and Documentation Centre (AFC).

Muradi said that the resistance forces usually raided government offices and military positions within and around the provincial capital Sheberghan. Last August, a combined force of Soviet-Afghan troops fiercely attacked guerrilla positions in Labjar, Taghan and Islam villages, only five kilometers from Shibarghan. In the fighting, the guerrillas killed 40 and wounded many others, destroyed two armored cars and seized large quantities of arms and ammunition.

He said the resistance forces in Jowzjan Province have a strength of 4,000 men armed with 2,000 weapons captured from the enemy. They now use three dahshkas anti-aircraft guns dismantled from enemy tanks and seven armored personnel carriers for transportation.

Soviet jet fighters and helicopters, he said, usually come directly from Soviet soil for bombing in Jowzjan Province. Sometime, they dropped paratroops in the battlefields.

Muradi also said that 30 percent of the province's cultivated land is now lying waste. Harvest on the tilled land has become very difficult for the Soviets are destroying the ripe crops and other farm produce with napalm bombs, guns and rockets.

CSO: 4000/217

BRIEFS

DIRECT TALKS WITH KABUL--Islamabad, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq today ruled out the possibility of direct talks with the Kabul regime to solve the Afghanistan problem. Pakistan is honor bound under the decision of the Organisation of Islamic Conference not to recognize the present regime in Kabul, he said. He was speaking to reporters upon his return from Moscow after attending the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. On Pak-Soviet relations, the president said the two countries differ on the problem of Afghanistan. A solution to this problem would lead to regional stability, he added. He noted that during the short tenure of office of Yuriy Andropov, there was considerable improvement in the Pak-Soviet relations. He hoped that the new Soviet leadership would pick up these relations from where the departed Soviet leader left off. [Text] [OW160236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 16 Feb 84]

DRA SOLDIERS SURRENDER--Islamabad, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--A former Afghan police officer, Ihsanul Haq, reported that desertion from the security posts near the Jalalabad airport in eastern Nangarhar Province is a common practice. In a recent interview with the magazine AFGHAN REALITIES, the 22-year-old police officer said that three months ago, all the 25 men of a police outpost near the Jalalabad airport deserted and surrendered to the Mujahidin with their weapons. Four months ago, the Mujahidin raided a police security post, two kilometres from Jalalabad city, killing seven policemen and capturing 15 others. He disclosed that more than 1,000 Russian troops and 50 helicopters were now stationed at the airport. Jet fighters from their bases in Kabul and Bagram usually landed there for bombing missions. No Afghan soldiers and officers were allowed to enter the Jalalabad airport where the Russians were stationed, he said. He said there was fighting every night in the vicinity of the airbase. One night, two of the Mujahidin mortar shells directly hit two helicopters. The Mujahidin shot down a helicopter on the following night. [Text] [OW201114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 20 Feb 84]

NEPAL NATIONAL DEMOCRACY DAY--Katmandu, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 20,000 people took part in a mass rally and a parade here today in celebration of the country's 34th National Democracy Day. In a message to the [word indistinct] King Birendra called upon his people to consolidate the Panchayat democracy by developing the institution that has created a system of checks and balances. The celebrations in Katmandu included a folk songs competition, recital of poems, sports meets and exhibition of books. The democracy day was also marked in various districts of Nepal. [Text] [OW191309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 19 Feb 84]

WESTERN EUROPE

WU PRAISES FINNISH SUPPORT DURING VISIT OF FOREIGN MINISTER

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 29 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Asko Mattila: "China Warmed Up to Detente"]

[Text] Beijing--Efforts to strengthen economic relations between Finland and the People's Republic of China were emphasized during Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's 5-day China trip, which began on Saturday. At a dinner given in honor of Vayrynen China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stated that relations between Finland and China have now reached a new stage of development. Foreign Minister Vayrynen, for his part, considered the visit to be a manifestation of the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen as well as Foreign Minister Wu also brought up the international situation in their speeches. China's foreign minister stated that the arms race being conducted around medium-range missiles between the United States and the Soviet Union has not just become a threat to Europe but also to the peace and stability of Asia and the whole world.

"The Chinese are ready to work together with all the people's of Europe to alleviate international tensions and to preserve world peace," stated Foreign Minister Wu. The Chinese foreign minister's speech thus reflected a more positive stand on the possibilities of developing detente. Wu also emphasized China's present "policy of opening its doors to the outside world".

Both foreign ministers also discussed cultural questions, at which time they took note of the forthcoming commemorative year of the Kalevala. A new translation of the Kalevala, which has been entitled "Nation of Heroes", has appeared in China in honor of this celebration.

In this connection Foreign Minister Wu portrayed Finland's recent history. According to him "the Finnish people were able to throw off the yoke of foreign rule and achieve their independence through a long, heroic struggle".

On Sunday Foreign Minister Vayrynen will conduct official discussions with his Chinese colleagues and will receive the chiefs of Nordic missions in China. Also on Sunday Vayrynen will meet with the leadership of China's State

Economic Commission and the foreign trade minister at the Palace of the People's Congress. On Monday Vayrynen will meet with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and on Tuesday he will continue on to Shanghai.

On Wednesday Vayrynen will leave China for an official visit to Indonesia.

According to Foreign Minister Wu, there are no conflicts of interest or unresolved problems between Finland and China. He noted that Finland is one of those countries which were the first to recognize the "New China" and to support the membership of the People's Republic of China in the UN.

Finland's Policy Line Based on Its Own Conditions

"The Chinese Government, for its part, has consistently respected and supported Finland's 'active, peaceful, and neutral policy' being carried out on the basis of its own conditions," stated Wu in describing Finland's foreign policy line. He stated that his government appreciates Finland's "persistent efforts on behalf of protecting its independence, neutrality, and security".

According to Wu, Finland possesses many strong areas which offer extensive prospects for cooperation between the two countries. He hoped for a cooperation "on the basis of the principle of equality, mutual benefit, and long-term stability."

Vayrynen arrived in Beijing with his group early Saturday morning according to Finnish time. He was met at the airport by First Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang, who visited Finland last autumn.

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CSO: 3617/89

WESTERN EUROPE

UK DEFENSE EXPERTS URGE NATO STRATEGY REVIEW

OW070841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] London, 6 February (XINHUA)--British defense experts called for a complete review of NATO military strategy with its current emphasis on nuclear deterrence.

The British Atlantic Committee, a nine-man influential study group, in a booklet published here today, proposed that the North Atlantic Alliance should build up its conventional forces, using its high-technology superiority, produce chemical weapons and reduce its dependence on nuclear weapons to lessen the chance of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

The booklet, entitled "Diminishing the Nuclear Threat" and completed over 2 years, concluded that by exploiting new technology properly, NATO should be able to achieve "a non-nuclear and thus far more credible defense."

Referring to the NATO doctrine of "flexible response," the defense experts stressed that "the concept of controlled step-by-step escalation is impractical nonsense in an unpredictable and largely uncontrollable and chaotic situation."

They indicated that NATO conventional forces are so "inadequate" that in a conflict the West would have to resort to nuclear arms almost immediately. "The present (nuclear) weapons arsenals are so far in excess of the needs of deterrence," they said.

The committee urged NATO to build up its conventional forces to a deterrent level and then cut back its nuclear arsenals.

Being critical of the prospect of an arms race in space, the study group argued that any attempts to develop a means of shooting down incoming missiles would be based on "fantasy" and would be "militarily unnecessary, diplomatically dangerous and economically ruinous."

The group said there would still be a need for a "doomsday" type of nuclear weapon which would act as a last-ditch deterrence. "In contemplating deterrence we should never lose sight of the aim. That aim is peace. Victory is not an option." it added.

The British Atlantic Committee is headed by marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Cameron, former chief of Britain's defense staff. It includes General Sir Anthony Farrar-hockley, commander-in-chief of NATO forces in northern Europe until 1982 and Sir Frank Cooper, former permanent under-secretary at the Ministry of Defense.

CSO: 4000/230

WESTERN EUROPE

KOHL, MITTERRAND TO DISCUSS EEC PROBLEMS

OW211150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 21 Feb 84

["Round-up: European Community: Hard Times Lie Ahead"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 20 February (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is going to Paris this week to discuss with French President Francois Mitterrand the problems troubling the European community.

This will be Kohl's second meeting with Mitterrand in 2 months.

This move reflects the two leaders' determination to revitalize the European community during France's chairmanship of the community in the first half of this year.

Over the past year, facts show that the European community has been in a real fix--it is tormented by disputes over internal problems such as the community's financial sources, its agricultural policy and British contribution to EEC's budget.

The EEC summit in Athens last December turned out a failure, even unable to agree on a political statement for publication at the end of the meeting, an unprecedented practice in the community's 26-year history.

Quarrels over different approaches to the community's problems have greatly weakened its role in international diplomacy. Recently the community is seldom heard speaking with one voice on questions such as north-south dialogue, Middle East conflict, southern Africa and European security, a question of vital importance to West European countries. Local newspapers voiced the fear that if there is another "Athens summit," then the community "will lose its chances to act as a major political factor in world politics."

Politicians in the two countries are keenly aware of the seriousness of the problems requiring an urgent solution. Federal Germany and France, as the two leading founders and also the greatest beneficiaries from the community, are faced with an unshakable duty to seek a way out of EEC's present difficulties.

Following the break-off of the IMF talks in Geneva late last year, Kohl acted quickly, listing "European issues" as his country's priority in diplomatic

affairs. This was followed by his message to Mitterrand early last month, underscoring the "special responsibilities" of their two countries in this respect and pledging at the same time his resolute support for France's role as chairman of the EEC in the first half of this year.

Last week, Kohl indicated in a speech that after the elections for the European parliament in June, he, along with several of his "political friends," will put forward new proposals for European political alliance and the formulation of a "common security policy for Europe," with Federal German-French cooperation functioning as its "core."

The press in this capital revealed that Kohl and Mitterrand are fostering a closer cooperation and even a "two-nation alliance" between them in an effort to tide over EEC's current difficulties.

Mitterrand, current chairman of the EEC, is at the moment shuttling between the capitals of the 10 EEC countries in search of a compromise in preparation for the community's forthcoming summit next month.

Kohl-Mitterrand's bid to increase cooperation and to promote West European alliance has won strong public support in the two countries. The Bonn publication ALLGEMEINE WOCHENZEITUNG said that the unity of the two countries' forces represents a "historic task" which will benefit not only the two countries but also West European alliance.

CSO: 4000/230

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ON EUROMISSILES--Bonn, 14 February, (XINHUA)--All new U.S. missiles deployed in western Europe could be withdrawn if the Soviet Union withdraws its SS-20 missiles, Federal German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said today. He told military officials at a meeting in Travemoende that Federal Germany's decision on deploying U.S. missiles on its soil was made following Soviet refusal of reducing its supremacy of SS-20 missiles. Because his country has firmly implemented NATO's two-track decision, its security has been guaranteed, he said. NATO should make use of advanced technologies to build up its conventional forces so as to diminish the possibility of early use of nuclear weapons, he stated. He stressed that peace cannot be obtained by having the desire for peace only. [Text] [OW150349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 15 Feb 84]

SPAIN'S PRESENCE IN NATO PROTESTED--Madrid, 19 February (XINHUA)--About 50,000 Spanish people today started a march from Aragon Street here to Torrejon, 15 kilometres from Madrid, to protest against the presence of Spain in NATO and a Spanish-U.S. military base at Torrejon. The protest march was jointly organized by the anti-NATO Committee and other organizations under signs reading "we are going to win the referendum on NATO!" and "NATO and bases get out now!" A communique by the organizers was read at the end of the march. The communique refuted the government stand on the permanent presence of Spain in NATO and demanded an immediate referendum on the issue. Spain became a formal member of the NATO in May of 1982. The government of the ruling Spanish Socialist Labor Party decided to reexamine the country's NATO membership when it came to power in October 1982. It also promised to hold a referendum on the issue. [Text] [OW201056 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/230

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

YUGOSLAVIA, SOMALIA CONCERNED OVER WORLD SITUATION

OW181840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Somalia and Yugoslavia expressed their "grave concern" at the aggravated world situation and condemned the policy of "bloc rivalry and military intervention" which, they said, is detrimental to world peace, independence and security of all nations.

A joint communique was issued yesterday at the end of the visit of a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of LCY, from 12 to 17 February at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP).

The communique says that the two countries stressed the significant role of the non-alignment movement in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and the forces of war and aggression.

They welcomed the efforts to seek just and peaceful solutions to the present conflicts and emphasized the need to solve the problems in the Horn of Africa by peaceful means.

During his visit, Culafic held talks with Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president and member of the Political Bureau of SRSP. He was received by President Mohamed Siad Barre. They discussed ways and means of improving bilateral relations and the issues confronting the non-aligned movement.

CSO: 4000/219

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC INTEGRATES CHINESE TRADITION, SOCIALISM

OW260312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 February (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Huixian)--Fine traditions governing Chinese families for thousands of years still guide parent-child relationships in Beijing, although nuclear families now make up some 70 percent of the total, as in other parts of China.

These traditions include support of the parents, respect for the aged, love for the young, mutual help among siblings and other fine Chinese ethical standards.

Ways to support parents vary in families with different backgrounds, occupations and income. Some people provide senior citizens with living expenses, while others buy them their favorite foods from time to time.

Old peasants on the city's outskirts generally live with one son and draw an allowance from the other children, while some prefer to move from one family to another alternately.

As the number of nuclear families has multiplied in recent years, an increasing number of retired peasants are living away from their children, yet they are still well looked after.

Zhou Yuxiang, 61, is a vegetable grower on the evergreen commune, one of Beijing's major vegetable producers. He often has in his cupboard delicious pastries and a dozen bottles of liquor or wine from his two sons.

With an annual income himself of 1,500 yuan (about \$750 U.S.) and an additional small monthly pension for his wife, they are quite well off by local standards. In spite of this, their two sons insisted on buying them a television set and an electric fan last year.

Yang Wenqing, 74, in an industrial district, was very much worried about his remaining years when his son died in 1981. Now he is glad to have been well cared for by his 56-year-old daughter-in-law, Peng Yuzhen.

Peng and the five grandchildren often give him milk, eggs, pork and cakes and even his very young great-grandson likes to offer him sweets. "My children

willingly live a simpler life in order that dad and I can enjoy a better life," Peng said.

This fine ethical code also finds expression in the treatment of sick old people. Since 86-year-old Bai Fuxiang began to suffer from asthma 18 years ago, his son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren have taken turns to give him injections.

His daughter-in-law Lu Rongjiao, who is an economist, prepares three good meals a day for him despite her heavy workload, and sees to it that the old man would not catch cold at night.

The famous sociologist, Professor Fei Xiaotong, points out that support for aged parent is a characteristic of Chinese culture with a history of several thousand years and based on many valuable ethical theories. These moral standards have been carried forward under socialism.

The concept of children's moral support for their parents should also be handed down from generation to generation no matter how the economy develops and the family structure changes, he says.

Parents' love for their children is the other side of the coin of traditional Chinese virtue that has guided family relationships throughout history.

Gong Yuhai, a 57-year-old irrigator on the vegetable-growing evergreen commune, has built steam heating systems and baths in each of his eight children's homes in recent years. After buying a refrigerator last summer, he takes delight in making and sharing ice cream and plum juice with his children and grandchildren.

In turn, old Gong often finds in his refrigerator apples, pears, sausages and meat that his children put in when he was absent. "I can't even tell what was bought by which of them," the old man said with a chuckle.

A fine tradition of mutual assistance between parents and children and among brothers and sisters has also been handed down.

A young peasant on the same [words indistinct] Hao Jianshen now lives in a new three-room house which his father and brother built for him when he got married.

In return, he made an extra sofa, cupboard and wardrobe suite for his younger brother. Both of them have also made furniture and bought a cassette recorder for their youngest sister, who is not yet married.

The Chinese Government has integrated the traditional ethics inherent in Chinese society with concepts of socialist culture, and this constitutes an important part of the activities now under way to build a new type of family.

The government also has recourse to legal and organizational measures to ensure their implementation, and both the marriage law and the new constitution emphasize the need for children to take care of their parents.

In China, workers and civil servants whose parents live in other parts of the country enjoy several weeks of home leave every 4 years, for which the state covers their traveling expenses.

Those few people who do not support their parents or are indifferent to their well-being will be educated and criticized, and those who maltreat them with serious consequences will be punished according to law.

CSO: 4005/398

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL MEETING OF CIVIL AFFAIRS DIRECTORS ENDS

OW191758 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 17 Feb 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yu Yinhou. XINHUA reporter Chen Yan]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The national conference of directors of civil affairs departments and bureaus, which closed here today, pointed out that in the spirit of rectifying the party organizations, civil affairs workers must continue to unify their thinking and coordinate their actions to ensure that civil affairs can be geared to serving the party's general tasks during the new period.

The conference, which opened on 11 February, was attended by more than 100 leading members of civil affairs departments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. At the meeting, they exchanged new information and experiences in handling civil affairs, reviewed their work in 1983, worked out major projects for 1984, and, in the spirit of rectifying the party organizations, commented on the work done by the Ministry of Civil Affairs' leading party group and presented some suggestions to it.

In his summing-up report, Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu pointed out that the operations of civil affairs departments involve a broad area and are closely related to the life of the masses. He urged civil affairs workers to conduct investigation and study at grassroot units, help them solve their problems in accordance with the party's principles and policies, and play the role of advisors and assistants of the party and the government.

Cui Naifu also explained some civil affairs policies and urged all localities to do their work in a way appropriate to local conditions.

During the meeting, members and leading members of the Ministry of Civil Affairs' leading party group heard the attendants' opinions and suggestions.

CSO: 4005/398

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIAL SCIENTIST LISTS TASKS FOR 1984

OW181303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 February (XINHUA)--China's social scientists will place greater emphasis this year on important theoretical and practical issues concerning the present modernization drive, Sun Shangqing, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said today.

Speaking at an academy council meeting, he said that practical issues would occupy a greater proportion of research.

This year, he said, the academy planned to produce a number of papers to help formulate the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-1990). They will deal primarily with prediction of national potential, financial balance, economic restructuring, the development of small towns, the new technological revolution, and the general planning of economic laws.

Reviewing the work of last year, the deputy secretary-general said that the academy's 31 research institutes produced 114 monographs, 3,500 papers, 239 collections of academic papers, over 400 investigation reports and a large number of reference books, translations and data.

Attention was paid to strategic problems in the modernization program and forecasting of economic development at home, current trends in the world economy and their interplay.

Also studied were economic and social development strategy in rural areas, the development of energy resources, policies concerning the economic structure, socialist legislation in China, and modern literature.

"We do our best to integrate theory with practice in order to answer urgent problems arising in the course of economic and cultural development," he said. "We hope our work will benefit the party and government in studying and formulating policies and plans."

Sun Shangqing notes that one feature of last year's research was that researchers surveyed grass-root units and wrote a number of good reports on the experimental replacement of profit-deliberly by taxation in a number of enterprises, reform of China's industrial set-up, new problems arising from the introduction

of the responsibility system in the countryside, the international situation and foreign policy.

He said that along with emphasis on practical research, study of basic theory and historical issues also achieved some success last year.

The Sun Yefang economics award and the young linguist award instituted last year helped improve the standards of social science research, Sun Shangqing said. Some of the academy's magazines and research institutes would give awards or set up award foundations this year, he said.

CSO: 4000/225

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC ORGANIZATIONS CHECK HOUSING MALPRACTICES

OW180230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 February (XINHUA)--Communist Party organizations have been trying to check malpractices among party officials that encroach on the immediate interests of the people.

One of the tasks of the current nationwide party consolidation which began last October is to check the seeking of personal gain by taking advantage of one's position on the part of party members, especially party officials.

Housing distribution is one of the problems that people are "most concerned with and about which they have most complaints," according to a circular of the central party consolidation guidance commission. The circular urged party organizations to take firm measures to check malpractice in housing.

The problem is stressed in this way because the housing shortage has become acute in most cities, regardless of their size.

Since the founding of the people's republic in 1949, the state has built 890 million square meters of new housing, 1.7 times what then existed. About 7.8 million more families have over the past 4 years moved to new houses. However, almost one-third of urban residents are still waiting for houses or want to improve their housing conditions.

Unlike the countryside, where most houses are owned privately, 82 percent of urban houses are owned by the state, which collects a very low rent from the tenants. Those who want houses must apply to the units in which they work. Housing distribution is decided by special committees formed by representatives of the masses in government institutions and workers' congresses in factories and other enterprises.

This democratic way of distributing houses, however, cannot always prevent some party and government officials from getting extra houses for themselves or their children and relatives, houses which should be given to others, by taking advantage of their position and influence. This is strongly resented by ordinary people.

Some such local officials have recently been reprimanded in national and local newspapers.

In order to check this malpractice, the circular of the central party consolidation guidance commission has stipulated that the distribution of housing should be decided by special committees formed of honest and upright people with no leading party cadre allowed to make decisions if personally involved.

Reacting to the circular, or for fear of disciplinary action, a number of party officials in various places have recently returned their extra houses. In Shanxi Province, for instance, 2,270 people working in departments under the provincial party committee have returned enough houses for 3,000 three-member families according to average standards in Beijing today.

CSO: 4000/225

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEMOIRS OF HUANGPU ACADEMY TO BE PUBLISHED

OW181034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 February (XINHUA)--A selection of memoirs of the Huangpu (Whampoa) Military Academy during the first cooperation between the Chinese Kuomintang and Communist Party from 1924 to 1927 is to be published in June this year by the historical Materials Publishing House to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the academy's founding, according to the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Huangpu Military Academy was a training school for officers of the national revolutionary army during China's first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927). It was established in 1924 by Dr Sun Yat-sen, protagonist of the Chinese Democratic Revolution, at Huangpu near Guangzhou, and was run jointly by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Zhou Enlai was director of the political department of the academy, and Chiang Kai-shek was the academy's president. During the 3 years from 1924 to 1927, it trained 15,400 officers for the northern expeditionary army, some of whom became high-ranking commanders in the people's army under the leadership of the Communist Party, whilst others became Kuomintang generals after Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the Revolution in 1927.

Compiled by the historical data research committee of the CPPCC National Committee, the 280,000-word book contains 27 pieces whose authors recall their studies, academy life and fellow students. Most of the writers are former cadres, instructors or students of the academy, including veteran communists Marshals Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, and former Kuomintang Generals Song Xilian and Wen Qiang.

Deng Yingchao, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, has written an inscription for the book.

CSO: 4000/225

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FILM BUREAU HEAD INTERVIEWED, STRESSES QUALITY

OW111107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese film studios should concentrate more on quality now that quantity is no longer a problem, said Shi Fangyu, director of the film bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Shi said that 127 feature films were produced in 1983, far more than the state quota of 90 for the year. But what Chinese audiences need most now is not more but better films.

He set forth his views in two interviews, one in the second issue of POPULAR CINEMA for 1984 and the other in Shanghai's XINMIN EVENING PAPER.

Reviewing 1983's productions, the director said that about 30 features were judged good or excellent, more or less the same number as in 1982.

One of the "encouraging achievements" Shi listed for 1983 is that more films have been produced on contemporary themes. Films of this category exceeded half of the total.

"About a year ago," he said, "people complained that there were too few films on rural life today. In 1983, we produced 16 such films and some of these had better ideological content and artistic appeal than those of previous years."

The director especially mentioned "A Story That Should Not Have Happened," "Our Niu Baisui" and "County Magistrate Liu Jin" as having captured the new look in the countryside after the institution of the responsibility system.

He praised "A Story That Should Not Have Happened" for exposing the seamy side of the party and, more importantly, showing the party's strength to overcome its own shortcomings.

There were also more films about young people. Especially well done were "Ward No 16," "Under the Bridge" and "Sunset Street," all of which focus on how young people today can mend the mental scar left from the "Cultural Revolution" and embark on a new life.

Shi Fangyu said that "Long Live Youth" and "Women's Dorm," about the attitude of middle school and college students towards life, also deserved mention.

Chinese film makers have also directed their attention to stories about problems in industry. One of the most successful of these, Shi Fangyu said, was "Blood Boils," about how a factory director who is determined to reform the management in his plant deals with obstruction and indifference.

However, the film bureau director said that some productions are still unreal, vulgar, superficial and made in a slipshod way.

Shi Fangyu said his prediction that there would be more film goers in 1983 than in 1982 had proved to be wrong. There was a slight drop in attendance compared with 1982's audience of 25 million.

He attributed this to three reasons: a wider choice of cultural activities for the people, including TV programs, sports contests and concerts; the flourishing of sparetime education; and higher artistic demands for film productions.

Director Shi called on film makers to be aware of their responsibilities and produce films of higher quality in the new year.

CSO: 4000/213

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TIBETANS RETURN FROM ABROAD--Beijing, 17 February (XINHUA)--Thirty-one Tibetans residing abroad returned to settle in Qinghai Province, northwestern China, in 1983, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY. The number was the highest in recent years, the paper says. All have been well cared for and given appropriate work. The local people's government helped them build houses and purchase tents and farm tools. Those who were weak to work received government medical subsidies. Chigancang, former living buddha at Longwu Monastery in Tongren County returned from India last July with his elder brother, nephew, his sons and daughters. Soon after their return, Chigancang was invited to become a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) of the Hunan Tibetan autonomous prefecture, and his nephew became a CPPCC member for Tongren County. At the same time his elder brother was given work in the provincial CPPCC and all his sons and daughters entered universities or middle schools. [Text] [OW171205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 17 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/225

EAST REGION

NANJING NEWSPAPER URGES CRIMINALS TO TURN THEMSELVES IN

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Turning Themselves in Is the Only Way Out for Criminals"]

[Text] The struggle to crack down severely on the activities of criminal offenders is being carried out at length. Many criminals who have done mischief and evil, committed serious crimes and incurred great popular indignation have already been brought to justice. A number of criminal gangs that have acted like overlords, have committed all kinds of crimes and have done serious damage to social security have been smashed. The broad masses feel proud and elated because of this, and they applaud. They are now enthusiastically taking action to wage a struggle against the offenders. Large numbers of the criminals' family members, relatives and friends have taken a clear-cut stand to side with the party and to make a clean break with the offenders. As a result, cases in which righteousness has been placed above family loyalty and in which one's own child has been surrendered to justice have emerged in large numbers. The criminals have already fallen into a tight encirclement by the masses and the legal arms of the people's democratic dictatorship. They must get a clear understanding of the situation, make their decisions promptly and turn themselves in quickly so that their cases will be dealt with leniently. This is the only way out for them.

Some criminals, harboring the idea of leaving things to chance, still take a hesitant and wait-and-see attitude. This is a fantasy. The net of the law has large meshes, but it lets nothing through. All criminals, once they have committed violence and done evil, will never escape the discerning eyes of the masses and will eventually be subject to severe punishment by the iron fist of the people's democratic dictatorship. It is not possible for criminals to make themselves scarce or to sneak away. Hesitation and a wait-and-see attitude will only let a golden opportunity slip by.

Some criminals are still wondering about the question of what course to follow. They are worrying about whether their cases will be dealt with leniently once they have turned themselves in and have confessed their crimes. This is an unnecessary worry. The consistent policy of the party and the government is "to integrate punishment with leniency" and "to be lenient to those who confess their crimes and to be severe to those who refuse to." If a criminal

turns himself in on his own initiative and makes a clean breast of all his crimes, he will definitely be dealt with leniently. The Communist Party and the government always mean what they say. And the party always lives up to its policies.

Some criminals believe in their agreements with their partners in crime not to give each other away and intend to get by under false pretenses. This is a complete miscalculation. Under the strong momentum of struggles to crack down severely on the activities of criminal offenders and under the influence of the party's policies, large numbers of criminals have already surrendered themselves to public security organs. Not only have they already confessed their own crimes, they have also reported the offenses of their partners. The news announcing the names of the 2,700-plus criminals who gave themselves up that was published in this newspaper today is proof that the agreements for shielding each other signed in the past are neither reliable nor lasting.

Some criminals still put up desperate struggles. They have miscalculated the situation in believing that this struggle is only a gust of wind and can be skipped by hiring themselves out for a while or by trying to stand up to it. Some other criminals even continue to commit crimes. We solemnly warn these criminals that they must immediately wake up in order to escape disaster at the last moment. Repent and make a fresh start, and strive to be dealt with leniently. This is your only way out. If you should put up a desperate struggle and continue to commit crimes, you will eventually be subject to a more severe punishment.

Urging criminals to turn themselves in is the bounden responsibility of the criminals' family members, relatives and friends. We hope that all family members, relatives and friends of criminals can take a firm stand, make a clear distinction between right and wrong and cooperate with the public security organs to do a good job in educating and giving advice to criminals so as to spur them on to confess their crimes in exchange for leniency. In so doing, it is really to love and redeem their children, relatives and friends. If they should conceal what they know, shield and cover up or even provide criminals with hiding places or conditions for them to abscond, due punishments will be carried out against them.

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CSO: 4005/195

EAST REGION

GOVERNOR GU XIULIAN SPEAKS IN SUPPORT OF 'FIVE SMALL' ACTIVITIES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Tao Jianguo [7118 1696 0948] and Shen Yun [3088 5089]: "Bring Forth New Ideas and Carry out 'Five Small Activities' in Depth"]

[Text] From 26 through 28 September 1983, the provincial Communist Youth League committee held a reportback meeting on the "five small" activities (small inventions, small innovations, small reforms, small designs and small suggestions) in Nanjing. Yesterday afternoon, Governor Gu Xiulian heard reports on the "five small" activities carried out in various cities and spoke at the meeting.

Since the beginning of this year, league organizations at all levels of our province have launched the "five small" activities and have achieved some initial successes. Up to now, a total of more than 2,000 "five small" achievements have been made throughout our province. While the measures that have been taken and the experience that has been gained in the "five small" activities in various cities were being reported, Governor Gu Xiulian nodded again and again. After hearing the reports, she spoke at the meeting. She said that at present, the focus of the task of our party and our government is on economic development. The Communist Youth League in leading youngsters to launch the "five small" activities is a fine way to carry out work around the central task. In carrying out activities like this, the league organizations will be able to rally the masses of youngsters around the league itself and to attract the youngsters' attention and energy toward the correct direction, thus enabling them to integrate the theoretical knowledge acquired by them with actual work so as to improve work efficiency and economic benefits. In order to carry out this activity in depth, the leadership must be strengthened. On their own initiative, party committees and governments at all levels must be concerned with the league organizations, and the league organizations must strive for support from the party committees and related departments so that the "five small" activities can be included in the industrial innovation plan. It is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the situation of technological development both at home and abroad through various channels including study, research and discussion and emulation in order to widen the train of thought and fully develop the wisdom and talent of youngsters. It is necessary to bring forth new ideas, to think and act daringly and to make efforts to introduce new products into our province which we never had before and to

innovate in what we already have. All in all, there is a vast sphere for carrying out the "five small" activities where much can be accomplished by the youngsters. League organizations at all levels must go all out to commend the good deeds and the good people who emerge from the "five small" activities so as to enable this meaningful activity to be carried steadily forward and lead the youngsters to make more contributions in the building of a socialist spiritual as well as material civilization.

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CSO: 4005/195

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PARTY OFFICIALS SPEAK AT CONFERENCE ON PARTY SCHOOLS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Develop Intelligence and Train the Third Echelon"]

[Text] The 2d Municipal Work Conference on Party Schools ended yesterday morning (3 October). Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], first secretary of the municipal party committee and principal of the municipal party committee's party school, spoke at the closing session. He emphatically pointed out that in the development of cadre intelligence, party committees at all levels must not be grudging in spending money and that cadres must be willing to exert themselves.

Secretaries Yang Ti [2799 1029] and Ruan Chongwu [7086 1504 2976] of the municipal party committee were also present at the conference. Representing the municipal party committee, Yang Ti made a summing-up address. He said that party committees at all levels throughout the municipality must conscientiously draw on the experience and lessons of the past and thoroughly understand the importance and urgency of realizing the regularization of education in party schools in order to form higher a plane of strategy for training and fostering communist successors. At present, it is necessary to grasp firmly the building of the "third echelon" while we are readjusting and deploying the "second echelon" in order to train and encourage key members of the leadership of the party and the government at all levels with a firm communist world outlook. These key members of the leadership can put to use the communist ideology to guide their own practice, apply the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to resolve the various complicated new problems in the socialist construction at present and truly uphold the lines adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to carry out consciously and firmly the lines, principles and policies of that session. If the leading groups at the district, county and bureau levels and above throughout Shanghai Municipality all can have a number of key members in the leadership like this, the overall situation in Shanghai would then become basically stable. After that, they will be responsible for rallying, educating and training the broad masses of cadres all over the municipality, and we will then be able to lead the 11 million people in Shanghai to carry out smoothly the historic mission of doing a good job in constructing the four modernizations and in building the party. In so doing, there will be no lack of successors to carry on our

socialist cause so that our splendid communist cause will not become suspended. At present, the historic responsibility of building and cultivating the "third echelon" has fallen to the party committees at all levels. And the party school is playing an important role in the work of cultivating the "third echelon."

Yang Ti said that for this task, the party committees at all levels throughout the municipality must correctly handle the question of relations between material product and the talent of training, between employment and the improvement of cadres, between immediate and long-term ends and between local and general situations so that party school work and cadre education can be put in a proper and important place and be carried out earnestly.

Yang Ti also said that building the ranks of party school teachers is an important and urgent mission in realizing the regularization of education in party schools. Broad channels have to be opened for selection and deployment so that a contingent of party school teachers that are sufficient in number, diversified in professional knowledge and better educated can gradually be established through our efforts during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Yang Ti also asked the party committees at all levels and related departments to improve the material conditions needed to realize the regularization of education in party schools step by step according to priorities under the guidance of the spirit of the Party Central Committee's decision and to integrate the actual situation of Shanghai with those of various other systems.

Comrade Chen Guodong was the last to speak. He said that party committees at all levels must draw on the experience and lessons of the past and pay attention to the training of large numbers of good cadres at the time of historic turn in order to adapt to the needs of developing the situation. This is an important mission that history has entrusted to us. At present, there are but two ways to deepen the cadres' political ideology and theoretical level: first, party committees at all levels must be determined not to be grudging in spending money to develop cadres' intelligence; second, the cadres themselves must heighten their consciousness in study and be willing to exert themselves, take time and study assiduously and especially make efforts to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Only in so doing can the socialist modernization in the Chinese style be successfully accomplished.

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CSO: 4005/195

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN AT WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONFERENCE

OW240057 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial Committee for Protecting Legal Rights of Women and Children held a telephone conference on the evening of 10 February, thus raising the curtain on promoting activities in the province-wide "Propaganda Month for Publicizing the Legal System and Protecting Legal Rights of Women and Children." The leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee called on departments concerned to conscientiously unfold legal system propaganda month activities, and resolutely protect the legal rights of women and children.

Yin Feng, vice chairman of the provincial committee for protecting legal rights of women and children and acting chairman of the provincial women's federation, presided over the conference.

Xiang Nan, Zhang Yumin, and responsible comrades of various provincial level units, leading organs of PLA units, prefectural, city and county party committees, propaganda departments, women's federations, judicial departments, trade union organizations, CYL organizations, the provincial military district, the people's armed forces departments, and family planning committees attended the conference.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial committee for protecting legal rights of women and children, spoke. He pointed out: The party Central Committee and the provincial party committee have made arrangements to unfold legal system propaganda month activities on protecting the legal rights of women and children, and attached importance to solving various problems in protecting the legal rights of women and children. The work has a profound political significance, as well as an important practical meaning. Protecting the legal rights of women and children is a work of a strategic nature for the party and the Proletariat. It will help promote the current continuous development of socialist modernization, and also contribute to improving the quality of the Chinese nation. It is a work which has a bearing on the fate and future of our country and the Chinese nation.

Yuan Qitong, deputy secretary of the Fuzhou City CPC Committee, and Jiang Ruifeng, deputy secretary of the Sanming City CPC Committee, also spoke at the conference.

Hu Ping, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Fujian Province, spoke last. He called on various places to act in accordance with the plan introduced by Comrade Cheng Xu on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, and do a good job in unfolding legal system propaganda month activities on protecting the legal rights of women and children. He asked various places to protect the legal rights of women and children in the following five aspects:

1. It is necessary to protect the legal rights of women and children politically, wage struggles against traditional customs and prejudices, and mobilize all forces in society to show concern for women and children.
2. It is necessary to protect women's legal rights in employment. We should ensure equal rights for men and women in the agricultural contract responsibility system and in other trades. The present situation of discrimination against women in hiring workers and school enrollment must be corrected.
3. We should protect the legal rights of women and children in the scientific, technological and cultural fields. We should make efforts to enable all school-age girls to enter schools, and all children to enter kindergartens when they reach the appropriate age. We should also make efforts to raise women's scientific and cultural level.
4. It is necessary to protect the legal rights of women and children materially. We should show concern for those old people, who have no relatives, and disabled children and help them solve various problems. We should do a good job in running welfare homes, nurseries and kindergartens, and in supplying food for children.
5. It is necessary to protect the legal rights of women and children by law. We should create public opinion and call on everyone to struggle against those who commit such crimes as kidnapping, selling women and children, and rape. Serious cases should be tried and handled promptly.

CSO: 4005/388

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG APPROVES REVISED ELECTION REGULATIONS

OW202034 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The standing committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held its 5th session from 17 to 19 February. Li Fengping, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Present at the session were Vice Chairmen Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Shang Jingcai, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye and Xing Zitao.

The participants listened to Comrade Liu Zizheng's report which explained the draft revisions to the regulations governing the election of delegates to the people's congresses at the county and township level; the session unanimously approved the regulations. The session pointed out that the election of delegates to the people's congresses at both levels this year is an important task in strengthening the building of political power, and that the election should be considered as one of the central tasks in rural work and should be completed by the end of this year.

The session discussed the main points of the tasks for the standing committee of the provincial people's congress in 1984. The committee members held that the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress should continue to be carried out; the building of socialist democracy and the legal system should be strengthened; intensive investigations into some major problems should be conducted; and efforts should be made to open up a new situation in the work of the provincial people's congress.

The session also approved the namelist of the members of the provincial election committee as well as other appointments and removals.

CSO: 4005/402

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING'S SPEECH ON RURAL LEADERSHIP WORK

SK211340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] In a speech delivered at the provincial rural work conference, Comrade Liang Buting called for strengthening party's leadership over the rural work.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Our party has constantly paid attention to rural work. It is all the more necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over rural work while the rural areas are facing a historical turn. The most important part of the party's leadership over rural work is ideological and political leadership. Strengthening rural ideological and political work, we must actively build socialist spiritual civilization while building the social material civilization. Otherwise, it will be impossible to secure the correct orientation of the rural economic development.

Comrade Liang Buting said: We must appropriately change the forms and methods of carrying out ideological and political work under the changing rural situation, strive to infiltrate ideological work into all economic activities and all spheres, and try all possible means to do thorough and solid work with better achievements.

Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: To strengthen the party's leadership over rural work, the party committees at all levels must free themselves from numerous documents and meetings, intensify investigations and studies, be good at looking far and wide into the overall situation, give broad guidance to the development of local economic and social undertakings, and implement the central directives in a creative manner. Cadres at all levels must strive to expand their knowledge, study theory of commodity production, operational and management skills, and science and technology, improve their knowledge structure, and strive to make themselves outstanding leaders who can undertake their own work, and to lead the masses in modernizing farming. It is necessary to attend to this year's spring agricultural production. Since the beginning of winter, most areas in our province has little rain and snow and the drought situation is serious. The amount of water stored last year is too little. This will seriously endanger this year's bumper agricultural harvest. After going back to your localities, you must further mobilize the masses to tap water resources and to attend to spring agricultural production with an emphasis in combating drought and ensuring spring farming and summer grain production.

CSO: 4005/402

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CADRES WORK AT LOWER LEVELS--The first group of nine young and middle-aged cadres from provincial organizations to be tempered by working at lower levels left Hefei today for their new leading work posts in various localities. These cadres are all characterized by a rather high level of education and professional knowledge, good political quality and being in the prime of life. Most of them will work at the county and city level and, in accordance with their professional expertise, will lead the work of agriculture, industry and transport, finance and trade, political and legal affairs, or culture and education. The purpose is to have them tempered at the new work post. Prior to their departure, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Liu Guangcai and Lu Rongjing held discussions with them and encouraged them to uphold the principle, forge ahead valiantly, study hard and work industriously at their new posts. The departing cadres expressed that after arriving at the lower level, they would learn from the masses and learn through practice, increase their ability by doing practical work, and strive to temper themselves into good cadres as expected by the party and people. [Text] [OW211854 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 84]

LABOR SERVICE, TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Contracts for the first group of Shanghai personnel working in Iraq on labor service and technical cooperation expired in the first 10 days of February. But many Iraqi companies and factories wanted to extend the Shanghai technical personnel's service. This shows that Shanghai's labor service and technical cooperation with foreign countries has won a good reputation and will be further developed. Shanghai's labor service and technical cooperation with foreign countries is handled by the Shanghai Corporation of Labor Service and Technical Cooperation With Foreign Countries, China. It has entered into such cooperation with more than 10 countries and regions. A number of countries have contacted this corporation. A Nigerian textile plant wanted Shanghai to offer two physicians to be its plant doctors. The (BAILI) Restaurant run by a Chinese-American in Los Angeles, United States, requested Shanghai to offer six top-grade chefs. Algeria needed a number of engineers in the fields of architecture, water conservancy and agriculture to give them technical guidance. The corporation is also engaged in contract project construction in foreign countries. At present, it is negotiating with customers in more than 10 countries, including Iran and Libya, on projects construction by contract. [Text] [OW192320 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/402

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING SUMS UP MEDIA WORK, SETS TASKS

HK161452 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Summary] The propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of media workers in the provincial capital this morning. Hou Zhiying, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee and head of the propaganda department, summed up the media and propaganda work in 1983 and set forth the tasks for this year.

In his speech, Comrade Hou Zhiying pointed out: "Last year, the media units in our province unswervingly carried out the line, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and, under the correct leadership of the provincial CPC committee and through the hard work of the broad section of media workers, achieved notable successes in every field of endeavor. Development was also attained in media undertakings. By the end of last year, the number of newspapers had increased from two before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to 28, their total circulation from 0.85 million copies to 4.39 million copies, and the number of radio and television stations from two to six; the Henan Radio, Television and Press Center was set up; and radio broadcasting reached 82.4 percent of the population and television, 65 percent. There are about 600,000 TV sets, 10 million radio sets, and more than seven million rural wired-broadcasting loudspeakers throughout the province. An atmosphere of initial prosperity has emerged in media undertakings.

"Comrade Hou Zhiying said: The media and propaganda tasks for 1984 should be closely centered on the party's general task and objective. We should study the new situation, analyze new conditions, probe new methods, create new forms, adopt new means, sum up and study as speedily as possible the law governing media work, and run first-rate newspaper offices and radio and television stations throughout the country. In order to open up a new situation in media and propaganda work, it is necessary to subordinate ourselves to the general objective of the whole party, to make clear the new situation, conditions and requirements of media and propaganda work, to gain a clear understanding of the basic tasks facing the media and propaganda work and, proceeding from the actual conditions in Henan, to be bold in doing pioneering work and blazing new trails, to report in good time the progress and practice of party rectification, to publicize enthusiastically the achievements and experiences gained in party rectification and, with the spirit of reform, to pay close attention to and make a success of publicity in economic construction. It is necessary to con-

tinue to eliminate spiritual pollution and to spread socialist spiritual civilization. In order to adhere to the principle of party spirit, it is necessary to continue to carry out media reform."

More than 300 persons attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/394

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG LEADER ON RECTIFICATION, ACHIEVEMENTS

HK230409 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 84 pp 2, 4

[Report by Ma Zhenkun: "Second Session of Fifth Provincial CPC Committee Calls on Party Organizations at All Levels and Party Members to Do Well in Party Rectification and Building the Two Civilizations, Speed Up the Pace of Creating a New Situation in All Fields"]

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee concluded yesterday. The main agenda of the session was to continue to implement the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to review and sum up the work of the past year, and to study and make arrangements for party rectification and other main tasks. The session demanded that the party organizations and party members throughout the province step up the pace of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The session opened in Guangzhou on 13 February. Attending the meeting were 63 members and 19 alternate members of the provincial CPC committee. Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were members of the Central Advisory Commission in the province, members of the provincial Advisory Commission, and of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and leading members of some city, prefectural CPC committees and of various departments directly under the provincial CPC committee.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, as commissioned by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and Comrade Ren Zhongyi, delivered a report entitled "Speed Up the Pace of Creating a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization." Liang Lingguang, provincial CPC committee secretary, made a speech on economic work issues, and Ren Zhongyi, provincial CPC committee first secretary, who was absent due to illness, submitted a written speech.

In his report, Comrade Lin Ruo reviewed and summed up the work of the past year. He said: In the Fifth Guangdong CPC Congress held early last year, the report made by Comrade Ren Zhongyi entitled "Reform, Advance and Create a New Situation" was adopted. Over the past year, the CPC committees at all levels have implemented the tasks put forth in the report in earnest, and have made laudable achievements in leading the broad CPC members and the masses in creating a new situation in all fields.

First, the national economy has continued to grow at a rather high speed. Last year, as a result of natural calamities, the depression in the international market, and other reasons, the economic work of our province met with great difficulties. Nevertheless, the national economy still realized a greater increase than had been expected. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of the province was 44.98 billion yuan, up by 8.4 percent from the previous year, and the financial revenue was 4.49 billion yuan, up by 7.4 percent.

Second, the structural reform at the provincial, city, prefectural and regional levels continued smoothly, and the leading bodies took a step forward toward the requirements for cadres to be "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent."

Third, important achievements were made in cracking down on economic criminal activities and grave criminal offences; there has been a remarkable change for the better in social order.

Fourth, important results were achieved in building socialist civilization last year. While continuing to carry out education in socialism, collectivism, and patriotism, various localities universally unfolded, on a mass basis, activities in the "five stresses, four points of beauty, and three loves," and in building civilized villages, streets and units. A large number of good people and things appeared. In addition, laudable results were achieved in cultural activities on a mass basis, and further development was made in the educational cause.

Fifth, there was a great breakthrough in family planning work. Last year, the provincial CPC committee and government determined to change the backward situation in this field, made a general mobilization, organized two high tides of action, and finally made a breakthrough in the situation. In 1983, the natural growth rate of the province's population dropped to 11.94 per 1,000 and fulfilled the index of population control.

Comrade Lin Ruoyu also pointed out: Achievements in work in other fields have also been made over the past year, the above-mentioned being just a few comparatively conspicuous aspects. In affirming the achievements, it should be seen with a cool head that there are many difficulties and problems in the work of our province, which should be handled in earnest and overcome with efforts by party organizations at all levels of the province.

In his report, Comrade Lin Ruoyu made plans for party rectification. He said: In this party rectification, we must carry out the tasks proposed by the CPC Central Committee of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization. In particular, it is imperative to emphatically solve the problems of persisting in the four basic principles and in the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by linking the situation with one's work and profession. Party committees at provincial, city and prefectural levels and party organizations of institutions directly under them should do so in particular. They must seriously check on and solve all problems of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains, of being slack in discipline, of impurity of organization, and so on.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: Centering around the key question of maintaining unity with the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has carried out serious retrospection and summing up. We all hold that regarding the practice in recent years, if we want to persist in the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is imperative to resolutely shift the work focus onto the building of socialist modernization, with economic construction as the core; to persist in the party's line, a very important aspect is to persist in the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy; to go in for the four modernizations, it is necessary to persist in the four basic principles; while building socialist material civilization, it is necessary to work hard in building socialist spiritual civilization; and to carry out struggle in the two fields, it is imperative to dispel "leftist" and right interference.

Comrade Lin Ruo said "The party committees at all levels must seriously check on whether their thinking and work style are identical with the party line and compatible with the new situation and tasks in the four modernizations drive. They should check on whether they are enthusiastic about the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and about reforms, or whether they are suspicious and resent these things, or even erect obstacles to them. They should check on whether they proceed from reality and carry out the central line, principles and policies in a positive and creative way, or whether they perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, copy things mechanically, and are slack in work. It is necessary to carry out a detailed examination regarding these aspects, and thereby to sum up and carry forward good experiences and expose and solve the existing problems.

It is necessary to make the broad CPC members, leading cadres who are CPC members in particular, further deepen their understanding of the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee through study, by linking theory with practice, examination and summing-up, so as to achieve greater unity with the CPC Central Committee in their work in the future. In order to better solve the problem of maintaining unity with the party Central Committee, and to fulfill the various tasks of this party rectification in an all-round way, the party organizations at all levels must act according to the measures, methods and policies stipulated by the CPC Central Committee, and focus on grasping the following cardinal links: 1) organize the whole body of members to study the party rectification documents; 2) take the initiative in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects; 3) correctly launch criticism and self-criticism; 4) thoroughly weed out the people of three categories and other elements that persistently oppose and endanger the party; 5) get a good grasp of building the third echelon cadre force.

Comrade Lin Ruo emphatically pointed out: In 1984, our work is to continue to take economic construction as the key, while getting a grasp of the two civilizations simultaneously, so as to step up the pace of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. He said: The present situation is at once laudable and pressing. New achievements, new problems and new challenges appear everywhere. Agriculture is facing the change from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy into rather large-scale commodity production, while industry is facing the rapid change of technological transformation from an old technological basis to a new and rather advanced one. In order to suit the needs of

commodity production and market competition, many enterprises are facing the change from a simple production type into a production-management type of enterprise. This trend in the development of industry and agriculture has in turn required us to set up more complete and perfect commercial circulation channels, and a service system for commodity production. Whether it is possible to realize these changes smoothly will determine whether the province's economy will continue to grow and advance at a rather high speed, under the condition of strained energy resources and a shortage of raw materials. This new situation in economic construction has set a correspondingly higher requirement for the construction of spiritual civilization and the legal system. Therefore, in 1984, apart from doing a good job in party rectification, it is also imperative to raise economic work to a new level, to make spiritual civilization take on a new appearance, and to achieve new results in the construction of the socialist legal system.

This session discussed and approved the appointment of Liu Yuzhen, Liu Shirong [0491 3768 3791], Xiao Yuwen [5135 6735 2429], Chen Xianfang [7115 6343 5364], Luo Jinshen [5012 1516 3819], Fu Yuerong [0265 2837], and Tan Zixing [6223 1311 5281] as members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee.

In conclusion, the session approved a resolution demanding that the party organizations and party members throughout the province resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, seriously fulfill the tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline and purifying the organization and better lead the people of the province, centering on economic construction, to take advantage of Guangdong's superior features, to speed up the pace of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and to work hard in concert to press forward the building of the two civilizations in Guangdong.

The comrades participating in the session spoke warmly. They unanimously agreed with the report of Comrade Lin Ruo, commissioned by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee. The comrades hold that over the past year, the party organizations at all levels of the province and the broad party members have worked hard and strived to create a new situation. They have done a lot of work and made great achievements. Moreover, many comrades have made very good suggestions for stepping up the pace of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. They all expressed the view that they should work hard in studying, use initiative in their work, further emancipate the mind, be brave in carrying out reform and in blazing a new trail, and strive to make still greater achievements in the construction of the two civilizations.

CSO: 4005/394

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG BEGINS CIVILITY, COURTESY MONTH DRIVE

HK221345 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Last night, the provincial "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive" committee held the second plenary meeting of its committee members, and at the same time, held a provincial telephone conference to make arrangements for launching the drive throughout the province this year and for launching the civility and courtesy month drive in March.

Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, governor, and chairman of the provincial five stresses committee; and Yang Yingbin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial five stresses committee, both spoke at the conference.

The conference proposed: "In the five stresses drive in our province this year, we must seriously implement the views of the central five stresses drive commission on building civilized units. In the light of our province's realities, we must carry out our work around the key point of building civilized villages and towns and civilized units.

To commend the progressives, to sum up experiences, and to promote the development of the building of civilized units, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have decided to hold a provincial rally in the first half of this year to commend the advanced units and advanced individuals in socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference proposed: The basic aims of the civility and courtesy month drive in March this year are still to get rid of dirt, disorder and discourtesy, to further do a good job in giving service of superior quality, to establish good order, to create a fine environment, and to change the general mood of society. Proceeding from realities, all cities, prefectures, and counties must sum up and popularize new experiences on the basis of the civility and courtesy month drives in the previous 2 years.

CSO: 4005/394

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU ZHENGWEI SUPPORTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK240446 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] According to HENAN RIBAO, the office in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC committee on 21 February convened a meeting of the responsible members of the party rectification guidance groups of eight divisions directly under the regional CPC committee, to transmit the directives concerned of the central guidance committee for party rectification and to report on the progress which various units have made since 8 February in studying party rectification documents.

Present at the report meeting were Liu Zhengwei, provincial CPC committee secretary and head of the office in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC committee; He Zhukang, provincial CPC committee secretary; (Lin Xiao), (Zhao Yi), and (Chen Hongliang), deputy heads of the office in charge of party rectification; (Zhu Tianyi), head of the coordinating group commissioned by the central guidance committee for party rectification; and (Zhao Yiwen) and (Cui Zhiying).

During the meeting, Comrade (Zhu Tianyi) gave a brief on the directives concerned of the leading comrades of the central guidance group in charge of party rectification. And at the closing of the report meeting, Comrade Liu Zhengwei delivered a speech, concentrating on the following seven points in light of the current situation.

1. Since the provincial CPC committee started the operation on 8 February, various divisions have paid close attention to unity of thought and have made great efforts to solve the problem. Many elderly comrades have been appointed responsible members of these divisions. Working conscientiously and meticulously, they have pushed ahead the study drive. They have always linked their study to the actual situation, and have exposed and solved many problems. And in considering these problems, they have always been aiming at keeping in line ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee and in creating a new situation in modernization. Through studying they have enhanced their understanding, eliminated some obstacles, and widened their vision. And the study drive is now making great progress.

2. It is necessary to further implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, as this is a task to be carried out throughout the whole course of the party rectification. We must continue the task of rectifying the unhealthy practices in building and distributing houses and the examination of financial and taxation work, which were started at the previous stage.

3. We cannot slacken our effort in eliminating spiritual pollution and must conscientiously study Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article on humanism and the issue of alienation. A clear understanding of this matter will be beneficial to the four modernizations and the implementation of the policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening to the outside world.

4. It is necessary to step up investigation of the people of three categories. We should never be softhearted towards these people. At present, the obstacle to eliminate the people of three categories is that the leading people of some localities and departments are making every effort to protect in return the people of three categories belonging to factions that once supported these leading people, while always trying to ferret out more people of three categories from opposition factions. Such a tendency deserves close attention.

5. It is necessary to further strengthen the leadership of the party committee and party group.

6. We should never slacken our efforts in the economic work and must step up the implementation of various economic plans.

7. It is suggested that there be a discussion of the question on how to transit to the next stage of the [word indistinct] examination of work. The general criterion is that units where the conditions are ripe how to transit to the next stage of the comparative examination of work, while the rest should not rush to the next stage.

CS0: 4005/394

NORTH REGION

PARTY LEADERSHIP AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION URGED

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by commentator: "Vigorously Reinforce the Party's Leadership on the Ideological Front"]

[Text] In his "Talk on the Issues on the Ideological Front" in July 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping solemnly pointed out that the party's leadership on the ideological front was in a state of feebleness and laxness. In the past 2 years, party organizations at various levels adopted measures and made certain achievements in overcoming the situation. Nevertheless, it still exists, and is fairly serious in some departments and units, especially in the theoretical and cultural fields. The obvious manifestation is the failure to effectively oppose, criticize and resist spiritual pollution of all kinds.

Though they are aware of the various kinds of spiritual pollution and feeling indignant, some leading comrades do not have the courage to wage just struggles against them for fear of being accused as "leftwing" and "coming down with the big stick," of affecting the implementation of the "dual hundred" policy, and of discouraging theoretical, cultural and artistic developments.

Other leading comrades assume that, after the shift of emphasis in the party's work, production construction is the only hard task; therefore, they concentrate on economic work and ignore the various kinds of spiritual pollution.

Still others fail to earnestly learn the basic Marxist principles and study the practical issues in the ideological and cultural realm. Their sense of smell is dull and their minds unclear. Accustomed to the various kinds of spiritual pollution, they regard them with indifference.

Under the new historical conditions, some few leading comrades have lost their Marxist standpoint. Taking an incorrect attitude, they admire and approve the various kinds of spiritual pollution, even turn on the green light....

The spiritual pollution which brings calamity to the nation and the people must be firmly eliminated and the state of feebleness and laxness on the ideological front thoroughly overcome. Only by firmly eliminating spiritual pollution will we uphold more successfully the four basic principles and ensure the progress of building the two civilizations. Only by thoroughly overcoming the state of feebleness and laxness and vigorously reinforcing the party's leadership on the ideological front will we effectively develop the mighty power of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, mobilize and organize the strengths of all quarters and eliminate spiritual pollution of all kinds.

To thoroughly overcome the state of feebleness and laxness in the leadership, the most important thing is to improve understanding. We must realize that, under the situation of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, the decadent capitalist ideological viewpoints, culture and art, and living patterns are bound to seep through, undermining our morale, crumbling our conviction and disrupting our ideology. We must fully recognize the gravity and danger of spiritual pollution and the necessity and urgency of its elimination, thereby enhancing our consciousness and steadfastness in combating it. We absolutely must not concentrate on economic work at the expense of ideological-political work, see only the "left" and not the right, and fail to wage a clear-cut struggle against the rightwing tendency for fear of repeating the "leftwing" mistakes. We must realize that, though the remnant "leftwing" poison on the ideological front has not been completely purged at present, the rightwing tendency has become an urgent problem, including the feebleness and laxness of the leaders.

To thoroughly overcome the feebleness and laxness of the leaders, we must, at the same time, strengthen study. In building the two civilizations, we will encounter new problems and new conditions of all kinds. To adjust our thinking to the new conditions, we must study and learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, especially the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." "Those in the dark are in no position to light the way for others." Some leading comrades today do not understand the incorrect viewpoints and tendencies in the ideological and cultural realm, such as "the alienation of socialism," "humanitarianism," and existentialism; thus, they naturally are not in a position to resist and criticize them. The failure to understand the erroneous viewpoints and tendencies is not equivalent to their non-existence or to freedom from their influence. Only earnest studying will improve the understanding level and the discerning capacity, and enable us to wage just struggles against erroneous viewpoints and tendencies of all kinds.

To thoroughly overcome the state of feebleness and laxness in our leaders, we must take action. Action means, first of all, active initiative, taking the initiative against spiritual pollution and standing on the forefront of struggle. The very few polluted leading comrades must consciously purge themselves and courageously correct their mistakes. Next is to strengthen investigation, investigating the various manifestations of spiritual pollution in one's own system, department and unit and the resulting harm, sort

out the problems of a universal and major nature, write persuasive articles, launch pinpointed "five-stress, four-beauty, three-ardent love" activities centering on communism and patriotism and cultural and sport activities of all kinds beneficial to the people's physical and mental health, vigorously reinforce ideological-political work, and occupy by every possible means all positions with the socialist ideology. The third thing is widely launching the masses to fully expose and intensively criticize the incorrect viewpoints and tendencies of all kinds, forming a momentum with everyone attacking spiritual pollution, and condemning and subduing it with Marxism.

Vigorously reinforcing the party's leadership on the ideological front is both an important task confronting party organizations at various levels and an unshirkable duty of each and every Communist Party member. All party members, especially those on the ideological front, must strengthen their party spirit, maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, develop their vanguard and exemplary roles in the struggle against spiritual pollution, and make positive contributions in the fight against feebleness and laxness.

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CSO: 4005/217

NORTH REGION

NECESSITY OF LAUNCHING CRITICISMS EXPOUNDED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Ai Zhen [5337 3791]: "Criticism Is Necessary in Implementing the 'Dual Hundred' Policy"]

[Text] Implementing the party's policy of "one hundred flowers blooming; one hundred schools of thought contending" is inseparable from criticism and self-criticism. Yet, for an indeterminate period of time, the "dual hundred" policy and criticism have become "sworn enemies" in the minds of some. Today, there is such a view: Since one hundred schools of thought contending is encouraged, why must we launch criticisms and propose "eliminating spiritual pollution"? Has the "dual hundred" policy changed? Those with this view talk in anger. It is actually confusion in understanding.

Different schools of thought contending means to express and argue one's views. Expressing is to air one's own views; arguing is to debate the right and wrong and search for truth. And truth is always found in the contrast between accuracy and error and develops in their mutual struggle. Obviously, criticism is the proper meaning of contending. Permitting no criticism is not contending, but only airing views without argument.

Contending is for the purpose of searching for the "truth" and "light." In other words, truth is found and understanding unified by means of contending, thereby further developing the socialist science, culture and art. Nevertheless, for various reasons, understanding at times is inevitably limited and one-sided, thereby leading to mistakes in the course of searching for the truth. Indian poet Tagore made a very vivid metaphor: "The river of truth flows through the channel of its errors!" Thus, the course of understanding the truth is the course of discarding errors. Since it is so, advocating criticism and self-criticism while upholding the "dual hundred" policy is something very natural. It is the necessary path to find the truth and unify understanding.

As proved by the facts, only by the weapon of criticism and self-criticism will we reach the basic goal of contending. Precisely as pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong, the slogan of "one hundred flowers blooming; one hundred schools of thought contending," taken liberally, has no class

essence. It may be utilized by the bourgeoisie and others as well as by the proletariat. Though the bourgeoisie as a class no longer exists in China today, its decadent ideology is still there. There are also individuals and ideas opposed to Marxism-Leninism and socialism. Thus, in implementing the "dual hundred" policy, some people consciously or unconsciously "express" bourgeois ideas and views against Marxism-Leninism and socialism. This problem exists today. In terms of the ideological and theoretical front, there are indeed some few who spread many erroneous theories and viewpoints contrary to the basic Marxist tenets and the four basic principles. Some people, for instance, constantly spread the so-called "alienation of socialism" theory, maintaining that there is not only ideological alienation in socialism, but also in politics and economics, and even claiming that "the source of alienation is in the socialist system itself." Others, when discussing humanitarianism, vociferously expound the abstract human nature and the value of man. When it comes to such spiritual pollution which poisons man's soul, crumbles his morale, and spreads doubt in Marxism-Leninism and the socialist and communist cause, how can we take an attitude of indifference and regard it with equanimity? How can a Communist Party member with party spirit or a revolutionary with awareness fail to pick up the weapon of criticism and struggle against it? If some people should actually fail to understand this principle, we can answer with Mencius' words: "I am not fond of arguing, but I have no alternative!" To defend the Marxist-Leninist truth and hoist the socialist and communist banner, we must actively launch criticism and struggles against the incorrect ideologies. Only thus will the "dual hundred" policy be further fulfilled.

Actually, those who contend in pursuit of the truth are never afraid of criticism, because criticism will only enable them to either discard the mistakes, thereby approaching ever closer to the truth, or let the truth mastered by them emit an even brighter light. Criticism is most welcome to those seeking the truth; it has one hundred advantages and no disadvantage. Only those who "express" not in pursuit of the truth and who deliberately substitute the false for the genuine to hoodwink others fear criticism.

"One hundred flowers blooming; one hundred schools of thought contending" is our long-range policy to bring prosperity to the socialist cause. To implement it, we must constantly and ceaselessly launch criticisms against incorrect ideas. Allowing only the "airing" of the erroneous and the harmful and forbidding "contention" by the correct are bourgeois liberalism. It is not permitted by the party and the people and has nothing in common with the "dual hundred" policy.

6080

CSO: 4005/217

NORTH REGION

READJUSTMENT OF LEADING BODIES IN SHANXI

SK150557 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] In line iwth the plans of the CPC Central Committee and under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, all prefectures and cities in the province completed readjustment of their leading bodies in October last year after 1 year of efforts which started in late 1982. Except for a few units, all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial organs and all counties (cities and districts) basically completed their readjustment of leading bodies at the end of last year. More than half of universities and nearly half of large industrial and mining enterprises have also readjusted their leading bodies. The newly readjusted leading bodies have made a great stride toward the requirements for being revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent.

Members of prefectural and city leading bodies have been reduced from 210 to 139. Their average age showed a decline of 10 years. Those with a college or university education increased from 3.3 percent to 37.4 percent. Newly promoted prefectural and city leading cadres totaled 101, of which 49 have a college or university education and 14 have medium or primary professional and technical titles.

Leading body readjustment has been completed at more than 90 percent of the units of the provincial organs. The number of directors and deputy directors of 68 decided departments, committees, offices, and bureaus declined from 410 to 257. Their average age showed a drop of 10 years and those with a college or university education level increased from 14 to 44 percent. Eighty nine persons, or 35 percent, of them are under the age of 50.

Except for three districts, the 117 counties (cities and districts) in the province have basically completed installing major leading cadres in their leading bodies. The average age of 221 newly assigned major leading cadres has declined by 7.6 years. Those with a college or university education (including those with an equivalent level) have increased from 7 to 77 percent and those with medium and primary technical titles have increased from 6 to 35.

In the course of enterprise consolidation, leading bodies of 23 large industrial and mining enterprises were readjusted. The members of the new bodies

have been reduced by 25 percent, their average age has declined by 6.3 years, and those with a college or university education have increased from 22 to 65 percent. Eighty-two percent of the newly promoted 1111 cadres at the plant level have had a college or university educational level or higher.

Leading bodies of six universities have been readjusted in coordination with departments concerned of the central authorities. Members of the leading bodies of these schools have been reduced from 50 to 31, their average age has dropped by 7.8 years, those with a college or university education level or higher have increased from 42 to 93.9 percent, and those with the title of professor lecturer amount to two-thirds.

CSO: 4005/399

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SEPARATES TOWN, COMMUNE ADMINISTRATION

OW190101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0008 GMT 18 Feb 84

[By Reporters Yan Zhenguo and Lu Jianxin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--People's communes in Beijing Municipality have separated government administration from commune management, and have basically completed reform work by setting up township governments. As of now, 255 of the 263 communes in the municipality have convened people's congresses and have officially established township governments. The remaining communes will establish township governments in the near future.

In early 1981 and on a trial basis, Beijing began its work of changing the system of people's communes, which combined government administration with commune management. Later, it tried to popularize such work in other localities in the municipality step by step.

In either party or government building, or in economic work, many communes that had effected such changes at an earlier stage demonstrated their superiority in separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments.

First, the communes in Beijing have strengthened their political power. After their establishment, the township governments have fundamentally changed the situation of the past, in which they tried hard to fulfill their central tasks while failing to strengthen their political power.

Second, they have strengthened their economic work. In the past, government administration and enterprise management were combined. Administrative measures alone were adopted to direct production. In directing production, arbitrary and even wrong orders were often issued since government administration was separated from enterprise management, communes, as collective economic organizations, have had even greater powers of decision in managing their own affairs. They have been able to carry out their economic activities on the basis of economic laws and according to local conditions, thus rapidly increasing their economic efficiency.

Third, they have strengthened party building. In the past, the party committee of a commune was responsible for the party, government, financial and cultural

affairs of the commune, while the secretary of the party committee was the head in managing all affairs. The party committee had become a "general administrative office." Now, township party committees have nothing to do with administration. They are able to concentrate their efforts on ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, and on paying attention to the party's ideological and organizational building.

Now, Beijing Municipality is continuously working out the system of setting up township party committees, governments and economic organizations, and carrying out the work to set up villagers' committees.

CSO: 4005/399

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK180558 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A provincial forum on ideological and political work for workers pointed out: The party's ideological and political work cannot be slackened at any time. It must be placed in an important position on the agenda of the party committees at all levels. Hence, the party committees must attach importance to and strengthen the establishment and perfection of political work organs in the economic departments in the province, and do well in assigning political work personnel.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the province has scored better and better results in agriculture, industry and finance and trade work. This is the result of implementing the series of party principles and policies and of reviving and carrying forward the practice of educating the masses in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is the result of building the two civilizations. The idea that so long as economic work is grasped and the economy develops, the markets prosper, and people's living standards improve, people's thinking will naturally become good is extremely erroneous and harmful. A good economic situation and a gradual improvement in living standards cannot replace the party's ideological and political work. On the contrary, if ideological and political work is weakened, problems will arise and certain people will embark on the wrong road.

The forum held: We must teach and arm the people with the communist spirit. Only if people's political and professional qualities are improved can advanced equipment and technology be better translated into powerful productive force and enterprise quality be improved.

In order to strengthen ideological and political work, the party committees at all levels must strengthen the establishment and perfection of the political work organs, assign political work personnel, conduct education in communist ideology for staff and workers, and also organize various types of training for them, so as to truly make the workers into people with ideals, morality, and discipline, and into people working in concert, unity, and dedication for the four modernizations.

The forum was convened by the provincial CPC committee in Taiyuan from 13 to 15 February.

CSO: 4005/399

NORTHEAST REGION

THREE BREAKTHROUGHS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK170404 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently, after completing the study of the "Must Book for Party Members," members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee examined and summed up the achievements of the first stage of party rectification study, and unanimously held that they gained much from the study and clarified their confused ideology. However, they failed to fully implement the principle of conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously. Therefore, they conscientiously discussed practical problems concerning the first state of study and the opinions of various provincial organs and localities to the provincial CPC committee and defined three breakthroughs for conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously.

The first breakthrough is that they issued several "stipulations for improving the methods and workstyle of leadership of the provincial CPC committee," and overcame the bureaucratic workstyle. There were too many meetings and documents in 1983. The provincial CPC committee and its organs held 61 meetings with the attendance of some 14,000 persons, and meeting fees were 40 percent more than in 1982. The number of documents increased 30.2 percent over 1982. In order to free itself from "numerous documents and meetings" so as to attend to making policies on major issues, the standing committee has issued six stipulations"

1. Efforts must be made to concentrate efforts on major matters. The provincial CPC committee should attach prime importance to the implementation of the party's line and major policies, to major problems concerning the overall situation, to the orientation and the strategy while building the two civilizations, and to the building of the party and ideological and political work.

2. Efforts must be made to establish and improve the personal responsibility system of various departments at all levels. First of all, it is necessary to establish the personal responsibility system among secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee and standing committee members, and then to every level until a clear and definite responsibility system has been established for each and every personnel. This work must be completed in the first quarter of this year.

3. Efforts must be made to devote more time to investigations and studies.
4. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of standing committee meetings and to reduce the number of meetings.
5. Efforts must be made to extensively simplify and reduce the number of meetings. We must not hold meetings to solve problems which can be solved by means of documents or other means. Meetings which must have the attendance of prefectural, city and county CPC committee leading comrades and the principal responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments can be convened after obtaining approval from the provincial CPC committee and government.
6. Efforts must be made to simplify and reduce the number of documents. It is necessary to attend to the quality and the number of documents. We must resolutely not to issue indispensable documents.

The second breakthrough is that they have urged the provincial discipline inspection commission, the party rectification office, and other relevant departments to rapidly investigate four cases about which the people have complaints and have checked the unhealthy trends of abusing one's power and position and the conditions offered by one's work to seek personal gain.

The third breakthrough is that they have furthered their work of eliminating the "three types of persons."

Beginning on 14 January, the standing committee members began to study the "important selected documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," and have concentrated their efforts on maintaining political unity with the party Central Committee. The standing committee members have decided to distinguish between some major matters of right and wrong which are related to the party's line in accordance with the province's actual situation, so as to enhance their consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

CSO: 4005/400

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Liaoning Province has made good progress in planned parenthood work. In 1983, 139,000 fewer babies were born than in 1982, the birth rate was 13.95 per thousand and the natural population growth rate was 9.02 per thousand. According to statistics, 35 of 45 counties in the province fulfilled over 90 percent of the parenthood plan and 17 of them, over 95 percent. [Summary] [SK220404 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Feb 84]

LIAONING EDUCATION INVESTMENT--According to recent statistics of the Liaoning Provincial Education Department, the province's achievements in general education capital construction last year were the best in the past few years. The annual investment was planned at 58.21 million yuan, which represented a 113.9-percent increase over 1979 and a 40.7-percent increase over 1982 in which fairly good results were achieved. The actual investment was 53.15 million yuan, a 74-percent increase over the best year between 1979 and 1982. Completed capital construction totaled 232,000 square meters, capable of accommodating 44,000 students and housing 1,511 teacher, staff and worker families. [Text] [SK220404 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/400

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUZHOU PLA LEADERS MAKE NEW YEAR VISITS

OW170130 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning Jiang Yonghui and Fu Kuiqing, commander and political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, and other leading comrades, bringing along new year cakes and other gifts as well as a 7-member literary and art troupe, braving the drizzling rain and the roaring chilly winds, came to forward positions at Huangqi Bandao, overlooking the East Sea, to extend Spring Festival greetings to cadres and fighters of the companies, sentry posts and broadcasting stations standing guard here all year around. Everywhere they went, Commander Jiang and Commissar Fu happily relayed General Secretary Hu Yaobang's important speech delivered on the eve of the Spring Festival during his inspection tour of the Guangxi border defense units. They encouraged cadres and fighters to seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, treasure the honor given them by the party, remain modest and prudent, enhance their good points, strive for improvements and perform specific deeds to repay the concern and expectation of the party Central Committee and General Secretary Hu for the Liberation Army.

On the afternoon of 2 February, Commander Jiang, Commissar Fu and other leading comrades came to the Lulei Production Brigade on the outskirts of Fuzhou to visit the cadres and masses of the brigade as well as the commanders and fighters who joined efforts with this brigade to build civilization. When they learned that Chen Qingrong, secretary of the brigade party branch, was a retired serviceman returning home from the "Jinan No 2 Regiment," Commander Jiang and Commissar Fu excitedly told him: "You are a good example indeed. We want to train tens of thousands of people like you, a warrior capable of mastering the modern weapons in the army and an expert in bringing prosperity to the hometown after being demobilized." After that Commander Jiang and Commissar Fu also visited the brigade's cultural center and specialized households that had become well-off through hard work.

CSO: 4005/393

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES POLICE CORPS CONGRESS

HK161631 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Summary] "The Henan Provincial Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force congress of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization opened in the provincial capital of Zhengzhou this morning. Provincial party, government and army leading comrades, including Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Wenfu, Guo Tan, Yao Xia, Zhan Jingwu, Wang Huayun and Yue Xiaoxia, leading comrades of the provincial public security department and people's armed police corps, and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Zhengzhou and of provincial federations of trade unions, youths and women attended the opening ceremony."

A total of 415 delegates, including 64 advanced units, 349 advanced individuals and two specially invited delegates, attended the congress. Comrade (Lu Yongsheng), political commissar of the corps, presided over the meeting. Comrade (Li Guangjing), chief of the provincial public security department, delivered the opening speech. Governor He Zhukang spoke at the meeting.

"In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang spoke highly of the commanders and fighters of the corps for carrying forward the fine traditions of the PLA and the armed police force in the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the performance of various tasks, such as standing guard, detaining suspects, garrisoning installations, arresting or escorting, and putting out fires, for outstandingly fulfilling various tasks, and for making great contributions in safeguarding public order in our province and in achieving as speedily as possible a fundamental turn for the better in social mores. At the same time, they have also extensively launched a drive for the building of spiritual civilization by the police force and the people, thus building closer relations between the police force and the government and between the police force and the people.

"Comrade He Zhukang expressed the hope that the broad sections of commanders and fighters will further implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, conscientiously study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping,' reach a common understanding, consciously persist in achieving a high degree of political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, launch in a deep-going way the drive of building socialist spiritual civilization centering on helping police force members have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge, and good health, stressing the police force's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners, and good discipline, and, fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed nor sacrifice, and with a new fighting attitude and greater revolutionary drive, open up a new situation in revolutionizing modernizing, and regularizing the police force."

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NAVAL PILOTS TO BE RECRUITED--According to the needs of the construction of the air arm of the navy, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have decided to recruit 80 pilots in Shantou City, Shaoguan City, Jiangmen City, Meixian Prefecture and Zhaoqing Prefecture in our province. The candidates for recruitment should be male students between 16 and 19 years of age who will be graduating from senior middle schools. The method of recruitment is: On the basis of voluntary application, the students should be recommended by their school authorities; after passing the physical examination, political examination, and cultural examination, those with the best results will be selected. The time for recruitment will be from the beginning of March to the second 10 days of June. [Text] [HK140533 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 13 Feb 84]

TREE PLANTING--Party, government, and army personnel and civilians in the Guangzhou area launched a voluntary tree planting activity today. Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng, and other responsible comrades of the leading bodies of the Guangzhou PLA units, the various arms and services and military academies in Guangzhou area, and the provincial military district; secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, including Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang and Xie Fei; and the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Discipline Inspection Committee, People's Congress, government and CPPCC and of Guangzhou City took part in the tree planting activity along with thousands of armymen and civilians. Early this morning, the provincial and city leading comrades went to the newly expanded Nanan highway to plant big-leaved fig trees and Chinese redbud trees. The leading comrades of the PLA units planted scenic forests in the scenic area of Baiyunshan. Old Red Armymen (Xiao Yuanli) and (Lai Chunfeng) and many white-haired old cadres wielded their hoes as the youths did, exerting themselves to make the country green. Inspired by the leading comrades, all districts in Guangzhou City have also extensively launched voluntary tree planting activities. More than 10,000 saplings have been planted throughout the city. [Text] [HK211341 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/393

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WRITERS IN CHINA REPORTED IN TROUBLE

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 74, Dec 83 p 11

[Article by special correspondent Chang Chuan [1603 1557]: "Ye Wenfu [5509 2429 4395] Lost His Freedom"]

[Text] A new situation has emerged in the literary circles throughout the country which you could not image if you were not personally on the scene: Writers are facing a force of 10 typhoons!

This is how things happened: Since the beginning of the movement of resiting spiritual pollution, a wind calling for self-criticism started to blow. With August 1981 as a demarcation, anyone who published articles prior to that time could be "pardoned," and after that date, those who never published an article would be free from any trouble; however, those who have published articles in a newspaper or magazine must submit self-criticism reports. This is called "a test which everybody must pass."

Now, thousands upon thousands of people are struggling to pass a test.

Why was August 1981 chosen as a demarcation? The reason is that the CPC Central Committee issued Document No. 30 at that time to criticize "liberalism." This document was drafted in accordance with the spirit of a statement made by Deng Xiaoping ("Statement Concerning Questions on the Ideological Front, 17 July, 1981). Seeking "liberalization" after the announcement of this statement would of course be regarded as a deliberate violation.

Many writers are agitated and worried and have misgivings in making self-examinations of their own works because nobody knows whether any of his own articles has ever disseminated "spiritual pollution," or if there has been "pollution," nobody knows whether it is serious. What standard should one follow to make a measurement or an examination? The writers themselves do not know how things stand. Besides self-criticism, they have to participate in both large- and small-scale meetings to carry out criticism and self-criticism. Writers are tired of it, and some of them even feel annoyed.

From the National Federation of Literary and Artistic Workers down to local literary and artistic organizations, blacklists of names of persons to be criticized were first prepared for carrying out criticisms in turn. For instance, in the case of director Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251] and deputy chief

editor Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055] of RENMIN RIBAO, who were "involved" in a long article by Zhou Yang [0719 2254] (they were dismissed from their posts), the article "Fairy Tales of Spring" by Yu Luojin [6657 5012 6930] also "caused trouble" for some responsible people of HUACHENG ZAZHI [FLOWER CITY MAGAZINE] (this magazine was ordered reorganized). High-level people in the party have suggested that Ye Wenfu, the writer of "General, You Cannot Act This Way," should be regarded as a counterrevolutionary. Now, a news release reveals that Ye Wenfu has lost his freedom! He was actually sent to jail!

What crime has Ye Wenfu committed?

He wrote some poems against special privileges. Can we believe that combating special privilege is a crime?

He delivered speeches at Beijing Normal University on the topic "The Poem and I." Is talking about poems and aspirations also a crime?

Yes, Ye Wenfu's "Poems on Generals" displeased generals. A total of 25 generals jointly requested discharging him from the army! Ye Wenfu's poems and speeches displeased the residents of Zhong-Nan-Hai. An article in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" denounced unnamed poets for "taking liberties" and "maintaining a stand that is opposite to us" and pointed out that based on reflections, "the state is going to perish if we let things go like that" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 344-346).

The nature of Ye Wenfu's contreadiction, which is between the enemy and ourselves, is vividly shown in writing.

According to Ye Wenfu's friends, Ye Wenfu has very strong characteristics of a poet in him. It is not surprising at all that he may say something that is going a bit too far. However, it must be ascertained that Ye Wenfu is a patriotic poet, a poet of the people, and absolutely not a counterrevolutionary.

It is said that Ye Wenfu refused to admit a fault and did not agree to make a self-criticism after having lost his freedom.

The true poet used the language of poetry to call forth the people to struggle against the "leftist" influence--"Spring will continue to repeat and repeat. A glimpse of sunshine may be followed by more gloomy clouds and mists. And sunshine is not bestowed as a favor!" What does a poet depict? Prophecy or reality?

9560

CSO: 4005/293

HONG KONG NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES INFLUENCE OF THEORY OF ALIENATION

Hong Kong MING BAO in Chinese 29 Dec 83 p 5

[Article: "Theory of Alienation Deepens Threes Crises in Faith"]

[Text] Since Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun called for eliminating spiritual pollution and in particular called for criticizing the theory of alienation in socialism at the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, a movement--but not called such--has begun to take shape. Compared to the criticism of liberalism in 1981, it has been much more intense this time. Articles of one kind or another which have so far been published have criticized from various perspectives the theory of alienation as detrimental to the rule of the Chinese Communist Party, and as a result, it will deepen the crises by which we will lose our faith in conviction, confidence and trust.

(1) The theory of alienation has created confusion in theoretical and ideological circles and has caused some people and youngsters in particular to feel discontented with the socialist system. Consequently, some youngsters are not able to understand correctly the shortcomings and disadvantages demonstrated in socialism, or they even doubt and negate the socialist system and thereby lose their confidence in socialism and communism.

(2) The theory of alienation cannot help people correctly understand the various reforms which are now underway. It has pounded against the four basic principles and has objectively led people to pay attention to the dark side of society.

(3) The theory of alienation describes alienation as a phenomenon of occupying a dominant position over the people and adopting a hostile attitude toward them. Therefore, it advocates using humanitarianism to remove shortcomings of one kind or another in socialist society and goes all out to talk about human value, human dignity and human power to disseminate an abstract theory with regard to human beings. In so doing, it is destined to bring about the abstract theory of human nature.

(4) The theory of alienation has an impact on literary and artistic circles. It leads literary and artistic creators to depict and propagate the "sense of alienation of the people" under socialist conditions and the accompanying sense of solitude, fear, emptiness and puzzlement and a sense of passing out of existence as well as social Darwinism, individualism, anarchism, religiosity,

decadent hedonism and so forth which are the trends of thought disadvantageous to Communist rule. Various kinds of creative techniques may thus break in when we are off guard and thereby literature and art divert from the socialist direction.

It has been set forth in some articles that socialist society does not exist amid the process of the self-alienation of human beings, but rather exists amid the process of the sublation of alienation. However, it is still necessary to conduct a thorough study of this question.

They said that people who propagate the theory of alienation are wrong in using the viewpoint of overcoming alienation of this kind to explain the reforms which are being carried out in China at present. The guiding ideology of reforms of one kind or another which are now being carried out deems that socialism, as anything else in the universe, is to be developed among contradictions and that reform is one of the common important methods for resolving these contradictions. Yet, the concept of alienation is different from that of contradiction in meaning. Alienation means that the alienated phenomenon is derived from the principal body itself and in turn takes a hostile attitude toward the principal body and has a good command of it, while the phenomenon of contradiction means that inside everything there are two aspects which are both united with and opposite to each other and the unity and struggle of these two aspects promote the development of things. The former is a specific phenomenon and the latter a universal law guiding the development of things.

9560

CSO: 4005/293

BEIJING'S POSITION ON HONG KONG ELECTIONS

HK170939 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 137, 16 Feb 84 pp 11-13

["Special Dispatch" by Chiang Weiwen [3068 0251 2429]: "Beijing Makes Very Clear Its Position on Democratic Election"]

[Text] In February, early spring, on the eve of the ninth round of Sino-British talks, the reporter has come to Beijing again.

The time is drawing close: There are at most 200 days before the proposal concerning the future of Hong Kong is made known to the whole world.

As Owen, leader of the British Social Democratic Party, said at the beginning of this month: "Britain has acknowledged the fact that inevitably, it is to return its sovereignty over Hong Kong to China in 1997. Among the British authorities, few would suggest the opposite." By now, there have been changes in the focus of people's concern with Hong Kong's future. The debate on the feasibility of "the governance of Hong Kong by Hong Kong people" has gradually receded. The questions of how the "fundamental law" is to be formulated, what are its features, how the "drafting committee" is to be organized, and when the law will be promulgated, and so on have gradually become new topics of public concern. The question of whether or not there will be "democratic changes" in Hong Kong's political system and of whether a consultative system or an electoral system will be adopted have become issues with which the younger generation of intellectuals, "97 organizations," and pressure groups are especially concerned. Most of the local intellectuals are readers of KUANGCHIAOCHING." Thus, it is the unshirkable duty of the reporter to investigate and report on these issues.

Why Have the Council Members Changed Their Tune?

For the more than 100 years of British Government of Hong Kong, democracy has been unheard of. Those who praise Hong Kong's democratic political system merely say that there is no democracy but there is freedom. However, recently, the situation has changed drastically. With the "council members" taking the lead and followed by senior officials, people have begun to talk glibly about "democracy" and "elections." Lydia Dunn, unofficial member of the executive and legislative councils, said: To promote the election of the legislative council is a natural trend of development. The next day's SOUTH CHINA MORNING

POST regarded her proposal as important news. Shortly after that, Sir Paul Blake, "chairman" of Britain's "Hong Kong Affairs Group," twice affirmed the value of "democracy." Later, people closely related to the city and new territories administration, Hong Kong government, spread the news that after the 1985 "district board" and the 1986 "urban council" elections, some "legislative council" members will be elected by and from among the district board and urban council members. In other words, the "elected legislative council members" will be elected through indirect election. At the same time, the pace of the "localization of civil servants" has also been quickened. How can Beijing not be concerned with this new trend of development? The reporter took the opportunity of his being in Beijing to interview an expert of the Academy of Social Sciences. We had an in-depth discussion on this popular topic and I think it is worth reporting to the readers.

The first question the reporter asked was: Is the Hong Kong government really carrying out a democratization of the political system?

"Controllable Democracy"?

This expert said: At present, it is talking a lot but doing little. It talks for the purpose of propaganda. The pace of "democratization" would be slow. Under the new circumstances, it is inevitable that there will be changes in its ruling technique. However, if the political system becomes too open, it may worry that it will get out of control. In this way, the vested interests of Britain and the British financial groups will be gravely infringed on. In this "transitional period," the question of how to protect and expand their vested interests is the focus of its considerations. The way the political system changes is conditioned by its political and economic interests. The "democratic election" is also likewise conditioned. In my opinion, it is more likely to carry out the so called "indirect election" because the Hong Kong government can manipulate it and there is little to worry about. As for an overall direct election, I think it has fears (if the election is not properly conducted, its influence will diminish). It will at least wait until it sees whether or not the effects of the 1985 election are favorable to it."

"But, some senior Hong Kong government officials have hinted that: Hong Kong has not carried out a democratic system because China is impeding it. Does China actually favor the implementation of a democratic system in Hong Kong?" I asked further.

Vigorously Take Part in the Discussion About the "Fundamental Law"

"Democracy is an inevitable trend of the development of history." In order to achieve the people's democracy, aspiring people in China have struggled for the most part of a century. Organizations of Chinese capital and left wing bodies have always been excluded from the government system in Hong Kong, therefore, in order to obtain democracy and open the door of government to all people under the present situation, you should fight for this with the Hong Kong government. As for the question of what will be the best and most rational mode of democracy in Hong Kong after 1997, it is believed that a relatively good scheme will gradually come out in the process of the discussion of the

"fundamental law" that will be vigorously conducted by the community. Obviously, talks are things between China and Britain, but the question of how to run Hong Kong satisfactorily is a question to be solved among the Chinese people. The Chinese Government will certainly and conscientiously listen to the opinions of Hong Kong people and you must actively air your desires."

"What, do you think, will be the future mode of democracy in Hong Kong?" asked this reporter, following up this line of questioning.

Election Law Will Be a Part of the Fundamental Law

"In my opinion, it will surely be a capitalist mode of democracy. This is by no means a make-shift strategy that will only be carried out in words. For, judging by the situation in China, the superstructure must be suited to the economic foundation. Since in the future Hong Kong will still have a capitalist economic system, which will remain unchanged 50 years after 1997, it will inevitably have a kind of capitalist democracy, or a western mode of administrative system and a western mode of democracy, as you would say. In short, there will be no change in the existing system and as for the questions of how this system can fully reflect the desires of Hong Kong people and what will be most favorable to the development of people's livelihood and to promoting the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, Hong Kong people should fully express their opinions, even immature opinions. The future 'fundamental law' will embody the system and basic issues in Hong Kong, of which election law is only a part."

At that time, through the window I saw that it was already late in the evening. The specialist time and again looked at his watch, showing that he wished the guest to leave. This reporter had to adopt a trick to lengthen the interview. I said, "Can you spare me a few minutes more?"

A Series of Fundamental Issues

"All right! For example the issue of human rights: What rights will a citizen in the Hong Kong Special Administrative District enjoy? You can express your ideas conscientiously and concretely on this issue. What is the most democratic system that you want to implement and what mode of democracy is the most democratic? You should describe it in order that people can discuss and make decisions on it. Another example is the question of how great a power will the administrative institution have to represent the citizens all over Hong Kong in running the city? Will the existing government structure be carried on? Will a representative system be established? Will there be direct election? How will the government of the special administrative district be organized? How will the representative institution represent the interests of the various social strata? What will be the concrete relations between the local and central governments? What will be the relations between the fundamental law and other law in Hong Kong? Careful consideration should be given to these questions."

How Does Beijing Treat Different Opinions

"Some young intellectuals eagerly hope that universal suffrage will be instituted in Hong Kong in the future; however, editorials of MING PAO, a newspaper which has a wide circulation among intellectuals, have openly expressed opposition to the general election system. It is learned that many entrepreneurs and professionals are also opposed to the general election system. It seems that great differences over this issue exist among the people and it is not easy to settle them. Is that right?" This reporter raised another question.

"The younger generation of intellectuals hope that with the settlement of the 1997 issue, Hong Kong will become better and Hong Kong's political system will become more open and more reasonable so that they may have a better opportunity to display their strong points. Their expectations are not only understandable, but should also be regarded as positive. They are completely entitled to come up with all sorts of proposals. Other people hold that any move to change the political system should not be reckless but should be gradually progressive in good order. They point out that such institutions as the executive and legislative councils are still functioning well and should be kept intact. It will not be in the interests of the community if drastic changes are made in these institutions. Some other people suspect that the general election system may not reflect the interests of various social strata. We should take into consideration all these opinions. If people of different strata can openly put forward their respective ideas and proposals and join in public discussions which can pool the wisdom of the masses, this will become a positive factor for promoting the establishment of future "self-government of the Hong Kong people." So all these opinions should be regarded as positive. It is not good for the Chinese Government to "fix the tone" because this does not conform to the principle of "hong Kong people's self-government" and, moreover, there are still 13 years which allow us to discuss more thoroughly and to better pool the wisdom of the masses. In my personal opinion, it is necessary now to create conditions and to study repeatedly. The solution must be readily acceptable to everybody. Careful consideration should be given to all formulas, including democratic consultations and democratic elections. If conditions are ripe, elections will be carried out. We only insist on one condition, that is, people in power must be patriots. Those who favor and support China's reunification are all patriots."

What If Pro-Taiwan Figures Should Be Elected by Chance?

"If a general election should be held and if a number of Pro-Taiwan figures should be elected to govern Hong Kong, will China tolerate this?"

The strength of Pro-Taiwan figures in Hong Kong is diminishing. Their situation is expected to be more difficult after the plan is made public in September, not to mention their situation in 13 years time. On the other hand, we fervently hope to unite and cooperate hand in hand with the Taiwan authorities on the basis of patriotism and unification. Therefore, if there are indeed a number of the so-called "Pro-Taiwan figures" who approve the reunification of the country and, in a special economic zone of the PRC, make concerted efforts for the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, why should we not welcome them?"

Recently, the appointed member of the Hong Kong "Urban Council," Walter Martin Sulke, publicly advocated that it is necessary to stop the negotiations now, to hold a referendum under the supervision of the British Commonwealth or the United Nations, and to be independent in the pattern of Singapore. I asked this expert to comment on Mr Sulke's remarks.

The specialist Ehid: Let the Hong Kong compatriots make their criticism! Anyway, the overwhelming majority of Hong Kong people will not agree to his "great theory." And China will not approve of Hong Kong's independence.

The reporter held a discussion with a friend in the Hong Kong government during his stay in Hong Kong. Strangely enough, he seemed guarded against an overall general election, holding that it was very difficult to say who would win the upper hand. Besides, he was worried. A general election will bring social disorder and unrest, and Hong Kong is a place that cannot stand long-term instability. Once the left wing participate in the general election, it is certain that they will take many seats! It seems that this is also a point our friend is worried about. To my mind, the important people in the Hong Kong government invariably have all these contradictions and worries when drawing up their policies. I also mark that: The wording in Sir Edward Youde's speech on 7 February was meticulous. He also said that the government would keep up with the times and would show consideration for the realities of Hong Kong. It seems that the Hong Kong government is likely to adopt a "controllable democracy."

How to show consideration for the interests of people of various strata in this pluralistic society is really a brain-racking problem. Here I make bold to propose whether it is possible for Hong Kong to follow the pattern of the "bi-cameral system" of the United States?! Namely: One of the chambers will be produced through election of the whole people in different districts (something like the House of Representatives of the United States), and the other will include representatives elected from various trades and professions, and from various interested bodies (including representatives from British capitalists, foreign capitalists, Chinese capitalists, religious people and people from other strata and bodies). Even the period of office can be rotational, which will prevent the long-term monopoly of a certain influence, so as to give expression to the interests of various strata, and make the governmental structure powerful in operation.

This is a whim of the reporter, but I believe it is more important to seek advice from the more intelligent people.

China Already Has a Timetable for the "Fundamental Law"

It was getting late, and I submitted the last two questions.

"When do you think the draft of the "fundamental law" will be published?"

"There is some difference between the draft of the fundamental law and the plan for recovering sovereignty to be made public in September. The September plan is one of principle, which is rather general in content. The Chinese Government holds that the September plan should not go into details, and it is better to

make it general rather than concrete. Nevertheless, the "fundamental law" will be produced quite differently. On the basis of seeking the opinions of the Hong Kong people in breadth, the "National People's Congress" will organize a drafting committee, then opinions will be sought again in breadth before the first draft is made public. It is estimated that the earliest possible date will be sometime in 1986."

"Then, does it mean to say that the fundamental law of the special administrative zone will take a still longer time to be made public?"

"Yes. It will be worked out through repeated discussions of the Hong Kong compatriots and specialized people, through full democratic channels, and by going through the test of practice during the "transitional period." It is estimated that it will finally be adopted during the Eighth National People's Congress. In other words, it will become a law that is final, be made public and executed by around 1995, and a new government will be organized on its basis."

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HONG KONG JOURNAL ON PRC-UK 'BARGAINING'

HK171248 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 137, 16 Feb 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen [3068 0251 2429]: "China and Britain Are Entering Into Detailed Bargaining"]

[Text] After the eighth round of the Sino-British talks, it was known to all that Britain had formally given up its illusions--it had agreed to return to China sovereignty and administrative power over all Hong Kong. A delegate of the Chinese side, Li Jusheng, said: The progress of Sino-British talks is pretty good. It is highly possible that both sides will reach an agreement in July this year.

The ninth round of talks will be held in Beijing on 23 February.

China Urges Speeding Up the Progress of the Talks

Just as leader of the British Social Democratic Party Owen has said: China does not wish to put off the talks. China will put pressure on the British side with regard to the issue of Hong Kong's future in order to speed up the progress of the talks. This is a peculiarity of the talks at the present stage.

Another peculiarity of the talks at the present stage is bargaining. To put it more accurately, bargaining over issues such as political, economic, organizational and personnel interests and so forth is being carried out.

Entering Into Detailed Bargaining

Politically, of course, Britain wishes to retain more influence.

Economically, Britain wants to get more in order to ensure that it will have better interests in future. For example, it has sought the cooperation of the Chinese side in extending the time limit for approving land leases in the New Territories in order to sell more land and gain more benefits.

With regard to government posts, Britain hopes that all senior officials of British nationality will retain their posts and have real power after 1997. Chiefs of sensitive departments should be British. In so doing, the British will still have fairly great influence even after the practice of "administering Hong Kong by Hong Kong people" is implemented in future.

With regard to the legal system, Britain hopes that a great number of British judges will be employed. In so doing, laws will be interpreted in accordance with a "just viewpoint" to "ensure the effectiveness of the just legal system."

Since terms have been put forward, contention is unavoidable. Otherwise, it would not be a talk. Although both sides hold different views, they will iron out their differences after a certain period of bargaining over detailed issues.

The Anxiety of Senior Hong Kong Government Officials

When Britain decided to make concessions over the issues of sovereignty and administrative power of Hong Kong, British consortiums in Hong Kong were concerned. What are they worried about? They worried about the possibility that they would not be able to retain their vested interests. Some members of the executive council and the legislative council are also worried that their present performance will lay them open to ridicule and that it will be difficult for them to stay in Hong Kong in the future. A Hong Kong government source revealed that some of the most senior officials were in a complicated and contradictory state of mind. On the one hand, they were pressed by the large British consortiums. On the other hand, they must observe the highest decision made by London moreover, they do not know what will happen after the announcement of the plans in September....

However, the British side is comparatively optimistic and is dealing with the issue from a long-term point of view. China has given it a guarantee that the existing system and way of life of Hong Kong will remain unchanged for at least 50 years after 1997. The interests of the British will be considered. Everything will be better than they have expected. After Britain's recognition of China's sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong, Hu Yaobang said: The progress of Sino-British talks will be beneficial to further advancing Sino-British friendly relations. This is a hint. China is a vast and huge market. The British will, of course, consider their great and long-term interests.

Beijing Is Calm and Magnanimous

"The ducks are the first to know the coming of spring by the warmth of the river water." On 6 February, British Cable and Wireless announced its bid to purchase all the issued shares of the Hong Kong Telephone Co at HK\$46 per share in cash. By 8 February, it had succeeded in controlling 52.3 percent of the telephone company's equity. This became headline news, shaking the financial circles in Hong Kong. The British said: This is the best opportunity to make investment in the Hong Kong manufacturing industry. The Americans and the Japanese have invested heavily in Hong Kong and Britain should also take advantage of this opportunity to go to the east. Otherwise, it will be inferior in intelligence strategem to its opponents!

The British financial groups have been too impatient to wait. What about the Chinese side? At this time, Beijing is calm and magnanimous. During the Spring Festival, this reporter interviewed a senior Chinese official. When talking about the misgivings of some members of the executive and legislative

councils, the official said: "Do not have the slightest misgivings. We should look ahead! Is not it good if all people make concerted efforts to make a success of Hong Kong in the future! Whoever is capable of making contributions for the future prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will be respected." He added: "With respect to some personages who have opposed Beijing (including those who are in opposition erroneously), we should also take the initiative in approaching them enthusiastically, have earnest conversations with them, and encourage them to cooperate wholeheartedly in the future. It does not matter if there are differing views and doubts. We should seek common ground while reserving differences and enlighten each other. So long as we strive for the future prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, we have had a common language." He has been true to his words. The important officials on the Chinese side in both Beijing and Hong Kong have reportedly received group after group of personages "opposing Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong."

It is believed that it will not take a long time for the big British financial groups and their representative figures in Hong Kong to accept reality and make concessions. This reflects the general trend of events. Can they have a better way? Can they develop more satisfactorily if they leave Hong Kong? Will they fare better if they have damaged the friendly relations with China?

Can Hong Kong Be Independent in One Form or Another?

However, Beijing definitely will not give in on one point. It is said that China is the dragon's descendant, and as a dragon will not tolerate the teasing of its inverted scale below its throat, any attempt to make Hong Kong independent in one form or another or to make a mess of the situation in Hong Kong means touching the dragon's inverted scale--and Beijing will surely not tolerate such an attempt. The Chinese Government has publicly declared that the relationship between the post-1997 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Beijing is one between local and central governments. In the future, Hong Kong will enjoy a high level of self-government, but self-government of a high level does not mean independence in one form or another. The government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will take charge of the maintenance of Hong Kong's public security but the British forces must withdraw from Hong Kong. It will be for China on the one hand, and the future Hong Kong Government and Hong Kong people on the other hand, to discuss whether the PLA should have a presence in Hong Kong as a symbol of China's sovereignty over the territory. It is worth considering whether Hong Kong can be spared the costs of defense and the Chinese Army can be deployed to open up new land (such as on Lantau Island) so as to make contributions to Hong Kong's prosperity. The key to the problem lies in the fact that how the post-1997 Hong Kong will be administered is an issue of China's domestic affairs, which should be solved by the Chinese Government and Hong Kong people through consultation. It is believed that China will not give away this principle.

The appointed "Urban Council" member of foreign nationality, Mr Walter Martin Sulke, said a few days ago: At present, the Chinese and British sides must suspend negotiations and the former is encouraged to unilaterally declare its plan. On the part of Hong Kong, efforts should be made as quickly as possible to choose some leaders of high caliber (such as Allen Lee Peng-fei, Lydia Dunn,

and Maria Tam Wai-chu) so that they can undertake important tasks. In addition, some pressure organizations in Hong Kong, such as the "Public Housing Assessment Committee" and the "Hong Kong Observers," must be turned and merged into several political parties with their own political programs as soon as possible. They must set their own objectives, issue political statements, and lead the people in Hong Kong in putting demands on the Chinese side, urging that a referendum should be conducted under the supervision of the British Commonwealth or the United Nations so as to determine Hong Kong's Future. He personally believes that two-thirds of the votes in this referendum would favor an independent Hong Kong. The Sino-British talks could be resumed as soon as the results of the referendum are published. By then, the world will learn that Hong Kong must not become a special region under the jurisdiction of a communist regime....

Following the raising of such an "extraordinary proposal," many people of insight in Hong Kong wrote articles to refute it, regarding it as going against the general trend of events. In any case, he should have noticed that most Hong Kong Chinese and the Chinese Government will never allow Hong Kong to become independent, no matter how he exaggerated the number of people of Hong Kong who would be in favor of independence. His remarks also were unfavorable to Hong Kong's stability and Sino-British friendship.

Since the end of the seventh round of the talks, reports about large-scale investments in Hong Kong have come one after another: the banking group led by the Bank of China and the China resources Company jointly purchased over 30 percent of shares of the Conic Electronics Company; the Ever Bright Industrial Company also introduced a number of large-scale investment projects; and even British-owned companies also were ready to have a go. All this has made people feel that the future has become brighter and people's confidence is returning. After being pounded by the issue concerning the future, the Hong Kong economy now has been rebounding. More importantly, as British-owned companies dare to make huge investments in Hong Kong after the British Government agreed to give up sovereignty, why should we Hong Kong people not be more confident in Hong Kong's future than the British people?

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HSIN WAN ON FUNDAMENTAL LAW AFTER 1997

HK210603 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 17 Feb 84 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Draft the Fundamental Law, Determine the General Direction"]

[Text] During the transitional period between now and 1997, a series of reforms will be carried out in the administrative system of Hong Kong. The democratic discussion on the fundamental law on the future special administrative region of Hong Kong is a condition for ensuring the correct orientation of the reform.

Recently, there has been a greater sense of urgency on the question of reform, whether among the authorities or the people. The fundamental purpose of reform during the transitional period is to put an end to historical errors, to change Hong Kong from the state of being occupied by Great Britain into a special administrative region under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, from a government authorized by a foreign sovereignty into a democratic administration by the Hong Kong people themselves, and to correct what has been reversed.

Therefore, in the discussion of future reforms, though it will be necessary to touch upon the division of labor among various institutions of official business, it is more important to stipulate the powers of this highly autonomous local government in relation to the central government. Despite the fact that the decisions adopted by foreign officials will continue to affect the life of the broad citizens, more important is the fact that the broad Hong Kong people will decide the future of these foreign officials. These basic questions will be determined by the fundamental law. It is obvious that if deliberate changes are made deviating from the general direction, it will be running in the opposite direction.

For instance, in the recent discussion of the fundamental law, quite a few wise people have stressed the importance of establishing the independence of the judiciary. This has two meanings: One is that the judicial procedures of courts should be exempt from interference by the administrative authorities; the other is that Hong Kong should have the authority to formulate and exercise its local law.

Having suffered from the unfavorable effects of Hong Kong's being impeded from implementing death sentences on the part of London, people participating in the discussion of the fundamental law hold that it is imperative for Hong Kong to enjoy authority in the last instance in the future. In addition, Hong Kong should enjoy authority in local legislation. In accordance with article 100 of the constitution of the PRC, under the premise that they should not run counter to the constitution, the law, and administrative laws and regulations, the organizations of the people's congresses at the provincial and municipal levels may formulate their local laws and regulations, which should be reported to the standing committee of the NPC for the record. Now, as the fundamental law of the Hong Kong special administrative region will be formulated in accordance with the PRC constitution, will it be possible for Hong Kong to formulate its own local laws and regulations, under the stipulation that they do not run counter to the fundamental law, and then report them to the standing committee of the NPC for the record?

At present, the highest levels of administrative officials in the Hong Kong government are appointed by Great Britain. Such a condition should certainly be put an end to when China recovers its sovereignty and rule over Hong Kong. There is no reason for keeping any British subjects in whatever official posts. Nevertheless, the experiences and talents of foreign personnel in the police and administration should be affirmed, and they should be allowed to continue their service in the government of the special administrative region. They will not be taking on the posts of administrative chiefs, or of officials at any levels in charge of strategic decisions, but can they become the assistants of officials at the departmental level?

Such big issues concerning the future of Hong Kong are worth our democratic discussion. We should pool the wisdom of the masses, and have it expressed through various channels.

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HONG KONG NEWSPAPER URGES MORE SINO-BRITISH TALKS

HK221018 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 2

["New Talk" column: "There Should Be More Frequent Sino-British Talks"]

[Text] The second phase of the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong resumed today, in the latter half of February, and it is the ninth round of the talks.

According to the Chinese habit of counting using the decimal system, the number 10 is regarded as an integral number, while the British are accustomed to making 12 a "dozen," and they consider that it eases the process of counting. The Sino-British talks will not conclude in this round; they will go on at intervals, and there will be a 10th round, a 12th round.... At what time will a satisfactory agreement be reached? It all depends on the efforts of both parties.

The Sino-British talks began in September last year, and its purpose is to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The reason for this is that by 1997, China will exercise its sovereignty and rights of rule over Hong Kong. Therefore, there should be two parts to the agenda of the talks: the condition of Hong Kong after 1997, and the transition between now and 1997.

The issue of how to handle the situation when China recovers its sovereignty is one belonging to the realm of sovereignty, and there is no need for China to discuss it with an alien country. The fact that this issue is involved in the Sino-British talks has expressed, in a clear-cut manner, the friendly relations between the two countries and the fact that it will be more helpful to make an arrangement in cooperation for a smooth transition. The Chinese Government's principles and policies on Hong Kong, including such principles as the existing social economic system of Hong Kong will remain unchanged in the first 50 years after 1997, that the Hong Kong people will organize their own government, and so on, seem to make Great Britain find the talks helpful, while the attitude displayed by the British side also makes China feel that it is worth carrying on the talks. The fact that the talks are continuing shows signs of good development.

Since the fundamental policy on the future of Hong Kong adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council was made known to the public, it has

been welcomed by and has won the support of the Hong Kong people. Of course, there are still some people who hold a doubtful attitude. However, they have not doubted the correctness of these policies, but mainly the stability of exercising them in the long term. Therefore, it is entirely possible for the Sino-British talks to reach an understanding of these principles and policies of China and for the transition to be negotiated.

If China is to restore its sovereignty and rights of rule over Hong Kong, some concrete problems will be involved, such as the legal system, the stationing of armed forces, the organization of government, and the nationalities of the residents, and these are all implied in the topic of sovereignty. Besides, there is the question of the vested interests of Great Britain gained through ruling Hong Kong over the years; it may also be discussed in the talks. Under the premise of recognizing China's sovereignty over Hong Kong, the concrete problems will not involve political decisions on principles, but practical discussions, and the pace of settling these substantial problems may be stepped up through diligence and hard work.

Hong Kong people are anxious to learn about the actual progress of the talks and hope that the Chinese and British Governments will reach an agreement as early as possible. If an official and detailed communique is issued in September of this year, this will be a strong support for the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. A clear and definite document will then replace the present conjectures, which are of all sorts. If such a thing can occur earlier, or the results of the talks are announced in July, this will, naturally, be more welcomed.

Judging from the progress and the present situation of the talks, it seems to us that there should be more frequent Sino-British talks. We still remember that the first three rounds of talks in the second stage were respectively held on 12 and 13 July, 25 and 26 July, and 3 and 4 August. In other words, the talks were held once every 2 weeks or 10 days. Although the frequency was later reduced, the talks were basically held once a month. Since progress has now been made in the talks, in addition to unofficial contacts, conditions exist to shorten the period before adjournment. Although the negotiators of the two countries should work harder, they will not let the residents of Hong Kong down.

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END